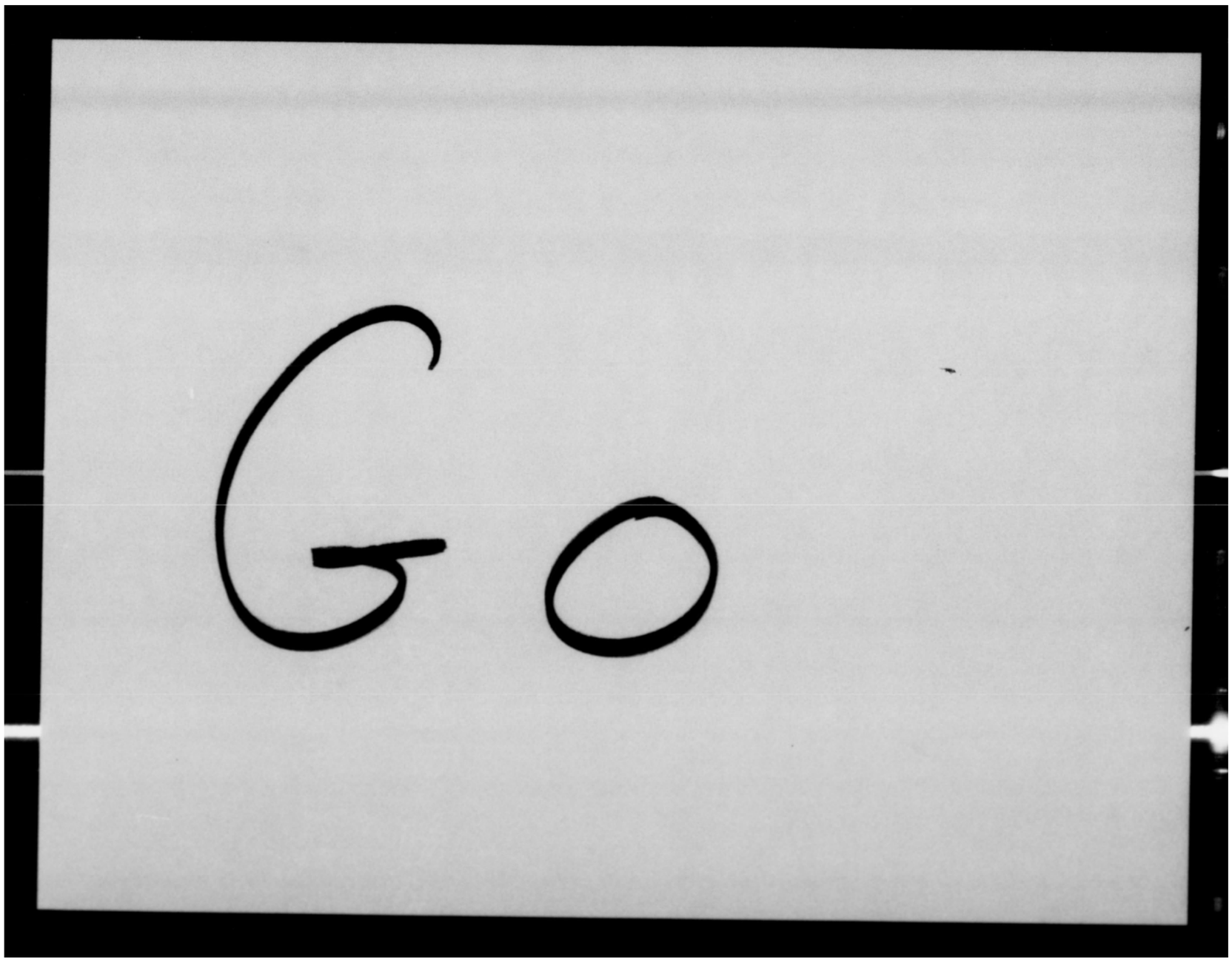

GO

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gobbis, John B.
X
X

August 3, 1959

Mr. M. E. Miller, Chairman
Southern Conference of Teamsters
1330 N. Industrial Blvd.
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir and Brother:

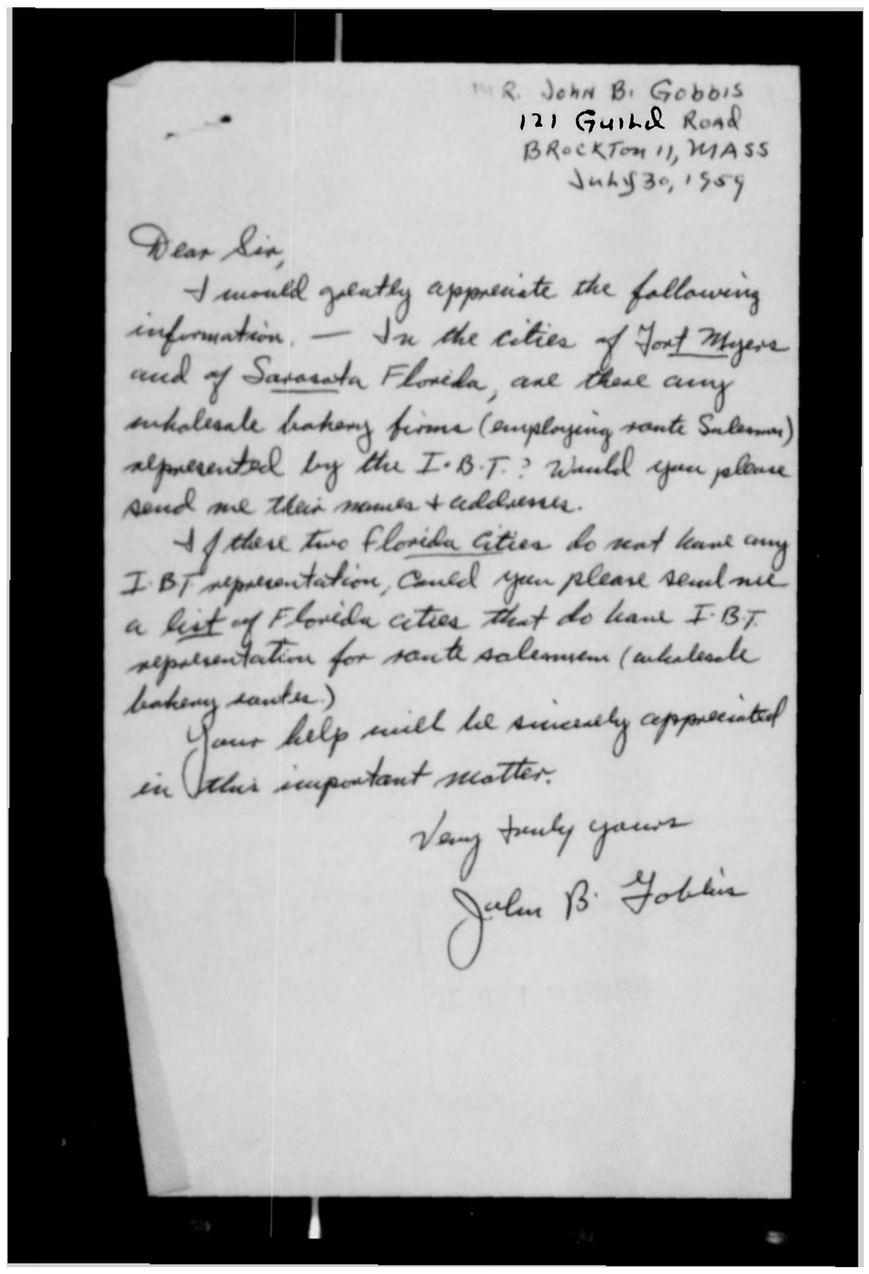
Attached is a copy of a letter received in this office from John B. Gobbis.

This is being forwarded to you for your information and handling.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk
Enc.



MR. JOHN B. GOBBIS
121 GUILD ROAD
BROCKTON 11, MASS
July 30, 1959

Dear Sir,

I would greatly appreciate the following information. — In the cities of Fort Myers and of Sarasota Florida, are there any wholesale bakery firms (employing route Salesmen) represented by the I.B.T.? Would you please send me their names + addresses.

If these two Florida cities do not have any I.B.T. representation, could you please send me a list of Florida cities that do have I.B.T. representation for route salesmen (wholesale bakery routes)

Your help will be sincerely appreciated in this important matter.

Very truly yours
John B. Gobbis

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Godley, Harmon David

x

x

January 30, 1958

COPY

Mr. Wayne V. Godley
715 Edee Avenue
Kirkwood 22, Missouri

Dear Mr. Godley:

In reply to your inquiry of January 28, 1958, I regret to advise you that we have no records in our Headquarters which indicate the whereabouts of an individual by the name of Harmon David Godley.

I am sorry that we are unable to be of assistance to you in this instance.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Graham
Assistant to the
General President

RLG/alb

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
P-2580

no record

28 January 1958

International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisana
Washington 1, D.C.

Sirs:

I am writing this letter to secure some information of which is an emergency to me. I am trying to locate my brother, Harmon David Godley, of when last heard of was driving a cross country transport truck. I have not heard from him in three years and the last time was from Phoenix, Arizona. Our mother is on her death bed and I have tried every other means of locating him. I contacted the Council Office of the Teamsters at 1641 S. Kingshighway here in St. Louis and they suggested that I may be able to secure his address from your mailing department. If you could provide it, I would appreciate it greatly.

I am a member of the I.B.E.W. local #1.. Card #42-025. Thanking you, I remain

Very truly yours
Wayne V. Godley
Wayne V. Godley
715 Edna Ave.
Kirkwood 22, Missouri

P.S. Self addressed envelope enclosed for your reply.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Godson, Joseph
X
X

February 24, 1955

COPY

Mr. Joseph Godson
Labor Attache
American Embassy
London W. 1

Dear Joe:

Let me reply to your letter of February 17.

1. We have not set the dedication date for the new building. As of now, we will not be moving into the new building before April or May. I have been plugging for a Labor Day dedication with an Eisenhower speech. Tell Arthur Deakin that I will keep both of you informed.

2. Beck did mention having Becu supervise the Italian Fund. I shall take this up with Beck.

3. The AFL-CIO merger will not affect the Teamsters, except that it will bring the problems between Teamsters and various CIO unions which were outside of the AFL -- it will bring these problems into the AFL.

4. I do intend to bring Julia to Europe. There is a possibility of perhaps this coming fall. I do not expect to get to Europe this summer. There is a chance that Mr. Beck will be going to Asia in the very near future, and if so, he may swing through Europe on the way back to the States. What part I will play in that trip we have not yet decided.

I ran into Stanley Woodward the other night and we both expressed our admiration for Joe Godson. I will keep in touch. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Edward T. Cheyfitz
Public Relations Department

ETC/at
cc: Dave Beck

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

American Embassy,
London W. 1,
February 17, 1955.

Edward T. Cheyfitz,
839 17th Street N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

Daar Ed:

I had lunch yesterday with Arthur Deakin and he inquirad when the new Taamatera' Building is expected to be opened. You will recall that Dave Beck had invitad him to come over for the ceremony which was achedulad to take place in January. I understand that if the building were to be opened in March or April Arthur could atill maka the visit. The month of May is out of the queation for him as he is scheduled to attend the ICFTU Congresa in Vienna, and in June he is going to Finland. Could you drop me a line letting me know how the situation atands?

I talked to Becu a week ago and wss told that so far he haa not received the money that you were going to send for the Italiens.

How doea the AFL-CIO merger affect you? I read Dave's approving atatement the other day in the New York Timea.

Do you plan to coms over this year? Why not give your wife a chance to see Europe?

With all good wishea, I am

Sincerely yours,

Joe

Joseph Godson
Labor Attache

FEB 5 H 1955
Hon Joe Godson

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Golat, Solomon
Transfer
X

March 11, 1959

Mr. Solomon Golat
Tellsmen & Golat
786 Broad Street
Newark 2, N. J.

Dear Mr. Golat:

We have received your communication of March 7 and I have asked our attorneys to forward you the requested information.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk

THE LAW FIRM

TALISMAN & GOLAT

786 BROAD STREET (BROAD & MARKET STREETS)
NEWARK 2, N.J. · MARKET 3-0383 · MARKET 2-7224

CLARENCE TALISMAN
SOLOMON GOLAT
DAVID MANDEL

March 7, 1959

Mr. James D. Hoffa
General President, International
Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen and Helpers, of America
25 Louisianna Ave., N. W.
Washington, 1 D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

I have just had occasion to read two items appearing on page 7 of the February 1959 issue of the International Teamster which are of considerable interest to ms, because, I shall within the next several days, argue a motion in behalf of a number of witnesses subpoenaed to appear in depositions, in which the issues involved bear a similarity to some of the subjects discussed on that page.

I would be grateful if one of associates or a member of your legal staff could send to me immediately, the text of the desision of the United States District Judge, James J. Connell, apparently in connection with a motion to quash subpoenas, directed against labor officials.

I waald appreciate it if you could have sent to me more detailed information, by reforonce to date and source of quotation of the statement attributed to the Reverend Robert F. Drinan, relating to the character of certain congressional investigations analyzing the function and symbolism of the Fifth Amendment.

Unfortunetsly this issue of the Teamster escaped my attention, antil today, due to the fact that I have been engaged for the last week in a number of trials which consumed all of my time that would otherwise have been available for research reading.

Sincerely yours,

SOLOMON GOLAT

SG:mhc
SS:HO306-AIRMAIL

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Goldberg, Previant & Uelmen

ALFRED G. GOLDBERG
DAVID PREVIANT
ALBERT J. GOLDBERG
DAVID L. UELMEN
FRANCIS X. SWIETLIK, JR.
RICHARD M. GOLDBERG
DONALD A. GOLDBERG
ROGER E. WALSH

LAW OFFICES OF
GOLDBERG, PREVIANT & UELMEN
(PADWAY, GOLDBERG & PREVIANT)
511 WARNER THEATRE BUILDING
MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN
BROADWAY 1-4500

JOS. A. PADWAY
1912-1947
Y. E. GOLDBERG
1927-1947
SAUL COOPER
1937-1960

M A Y 20, 1964

TO OUR CLIENTS:

Section 401 of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin) requires Local and International Unions to elect their officers "by secret ballot." Recently, however, the Secretary of Labor has concluded that he shall not enforce the secret ballot requirement where:

(1) Only one candidate has been nominated for each office;

(2) The Constitution or By-Laws governing the election do not permit write-in votes;

(3) The membership has had a reasonable opportunity to nominate candidates for union office; and

(4) The other requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act governing elections have been complied with.

Where these four conditions are present the Secretary of Labor has concluded that the absence of a secret ballot would not affect the outcome of the election.

Thus a Union may avoid the expense and burden of a secret ballot election where the four above conditions are present. However, it is necessary to remember that the absence of any one of the conditions may lead to the setting aside of an election not conducted by secret ballot.

If you have any questions about the new interpretation and its specific application, we advise you to consult your local counsel.

Very truly,

GOLDBERG, PREVIANT & UELMEN.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE CF

Goldberg, Previant & Uelmen

ALFRED G. GOLDBERG
DAVID PREVIANT
ALBERT J. GOLDBERG
DAVID L. UELMEN
HUGH HAFER
FRANCIS X. SWIETLIK, JR.
RICHARD M. GOLDBERG
GERALD A. GOLDBERG

LAW OFFICES OF
GOLDBERG, PREVIANT & UELMEN
(PADWAY, GOLDBERG & PREVIANT)
511 WARNER THEATRE BUILDING
MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

BROADWAY 1-4500

JOS. A. PADWAY
1918-1947
I. E. GOLDBERG
1927-1947
SAUL COOPER
1937-1960

February 12, 1962

International Brotherhood of
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Ware-
housemen & Helpers of America
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please be advised that our firm name is incorrectly stated in your recent communication to us.

Kindly correct your records to show our firm name as Goldberg, Previant & Uelmen.

Very truly,

GOLDBERG, PREVIANT & UELMEN

ALFRED G. GOLDBERG
DAVID PREVIANT
ALBERT J. GOLDBERG
DAVID L. UELMEN
HUGH HAFER
FRANCIS X. SWIETLIK, JR.
RICHARD H. GOLDBERG
GERALD A. GOLDBERG

LAW OFFICES OF
GOLDBERG, PREVIANT & UELMEN
(PADWAY, GOLDBERG & PREVIANT)
511 WARNER THEATRE BUILDING
MILWAUKEE 3, WISCONSIN

BROADWAY 1-4500

JOS. A. PADWAY
1912-1947
I. E. GOLDBERG
1927-1947
SAUL COOPER
1937-1960

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goldberg Previant &
Uelmen
X

October 5, 1961

Mr. Abraham Weiss

International Brotherhood
of Teamsters

25 Louisiane Avenue, N.W.

Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Al:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 3 encloaing the contract clauses from the dairy agreements. We appreciate your prompt and thorough response to our inquiry.

Very truly yours,

GOLDBERG, PREVIANT & UELMEN

By Hugh Hafer
HUGH HAFER

HH:dam

LOUIS GOLDBERG MEMORIAL PROJECT



LOUIS GOLDBERG
Trade Union Pioneer
1862-1935

IN TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FATHER OF SECRETARY TREASURER BENJAMIN GOLDBERG

TESTIMONIAL DINNER

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1956

St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sponsored by
FLOOR COVERERS AND LINOLEUM WORKERS LOCAL UNION 2241
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO
330 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn 38, N. Y. • NEvins 8-0444

FILE

Goldberg, Louis - Testimonial Dinner

X [redacted]

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

M. A. HUTCHESON
President,
United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and Joiners of
America, AFL-CIO

SPONSORS

GEORGE MEANY
President, AFL-CIO

AVERELL HARRIMAN
Governor, State of New York

IRVING M. IVES
United States Senator, N. Y.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
United States Senator, N. Y.

August 8, 1956

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Int'l. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen & Helpers of America, AFL-CIO
25 Louisiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brother Beck:

It gives me great pleasure to invite you as the distinguished President of your esteemed International union to join us in an outstanding humanitarian and educational undertaking.

By unanimous decision, we have agreed to establish a memorial building project at the non-sectarian Hebrew University of Jerusalem in tribute to my father, the late Louis Goldberg, a trade union pioneer during his entire lifetime.

I feel very strongly that building our Lecture Hall at the University will reflect great credit upon the labor movement. Hebrew University, which is forced to reconstruct its entire facilities on a new campus site, is dedicated to those principles we Americans hold dear -- equal educational opportunites and the benefits of modern science for all, regardless of race, creed or national origin.

We are publishing a Journal in advance of the Testimonial Dinner to officially climax this endeavor. Your subscription to an ad in our Journal will help facilitate this humanitarian effort.

Since the University has urgent need of funds to speed its total reconstruction, including the erection of our Memorial Lecture Hall, we will deeply appreciate your immediate action. Enclosed is a contract form and literature describing our project. Please return the contract with your check in the attached envelope. With many thanks for your kind cooperation, I am

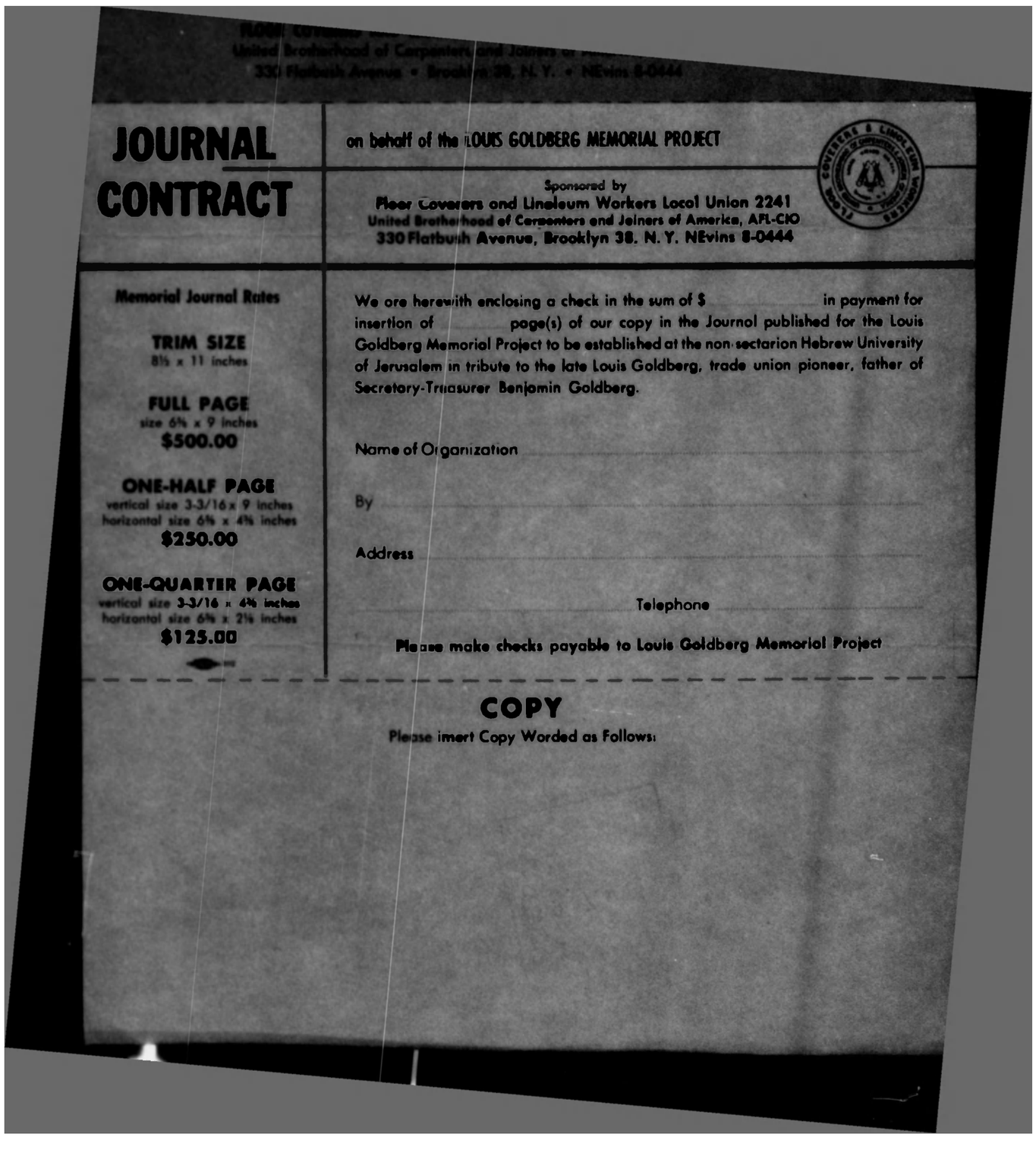
Fraternally yours,

Benjamin Goldberg
Secretary-Treasurer

BG:ff
Enclosures



Model of new campus being erected by the [illegible] of Jerusalem, a non-sectarian institution of higher [illegible]



FLOOR COVERERS & LINOLEUM WORKERS
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
330 Flatbush Avenue • Brooklyn 38, N.Y. • NEvins 8-0444

JOURNAL CONTRACT

on behalf of the LOUIS GOLDBERG MEMORIAL PROJECT

Sponsored by
Floor Coverers and Linoleum Workers Local Union 2241
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO
330 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn 38. N. Y. NEvins 8-0444

Memorial Journal Rates

TRIM SIZE
8½ x 11 inches

FULL PAGE
size 6¾ x 9 inches
$500.00

ONE-HALF PAGE
vertical size 3-3/16 x 9 inches
horizontal size 6¾ x 4½ inches
$250.00

ONE-QUARTER PAGE
vertical size 3-3/16 x 4½ inches
horizontal size 6¾ x 2¼ inches
$125.00

We are herewith enclosing a check in the sum of $ _____ in payment for insertion of _____ page(s) of our copy in the Journal published for the Louis Goldberg Memorial Project to be established at the non-sectarian Hebrew University of Jerusalem in tribute to the late Louis Goldberg, trade union pioneer, father of Secretary-Treasurer Benjamin Goldberg.

Name of Organization _____

By _____

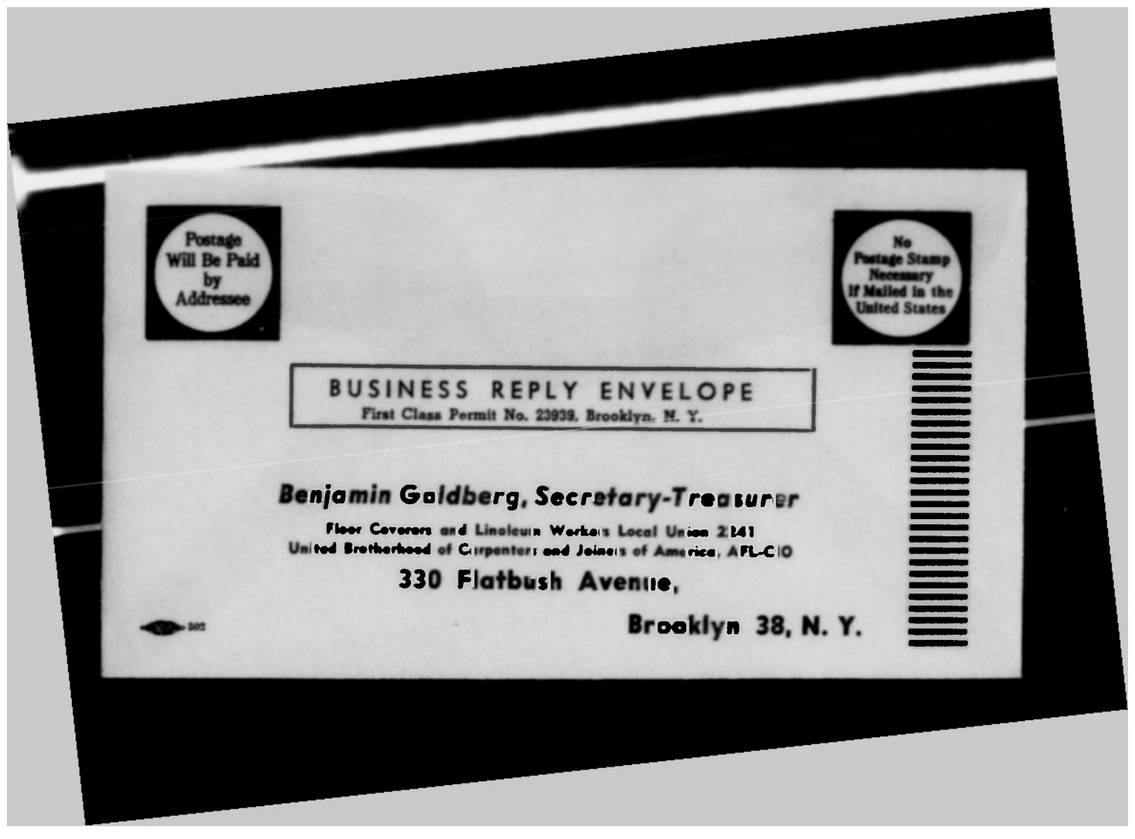
Address _____

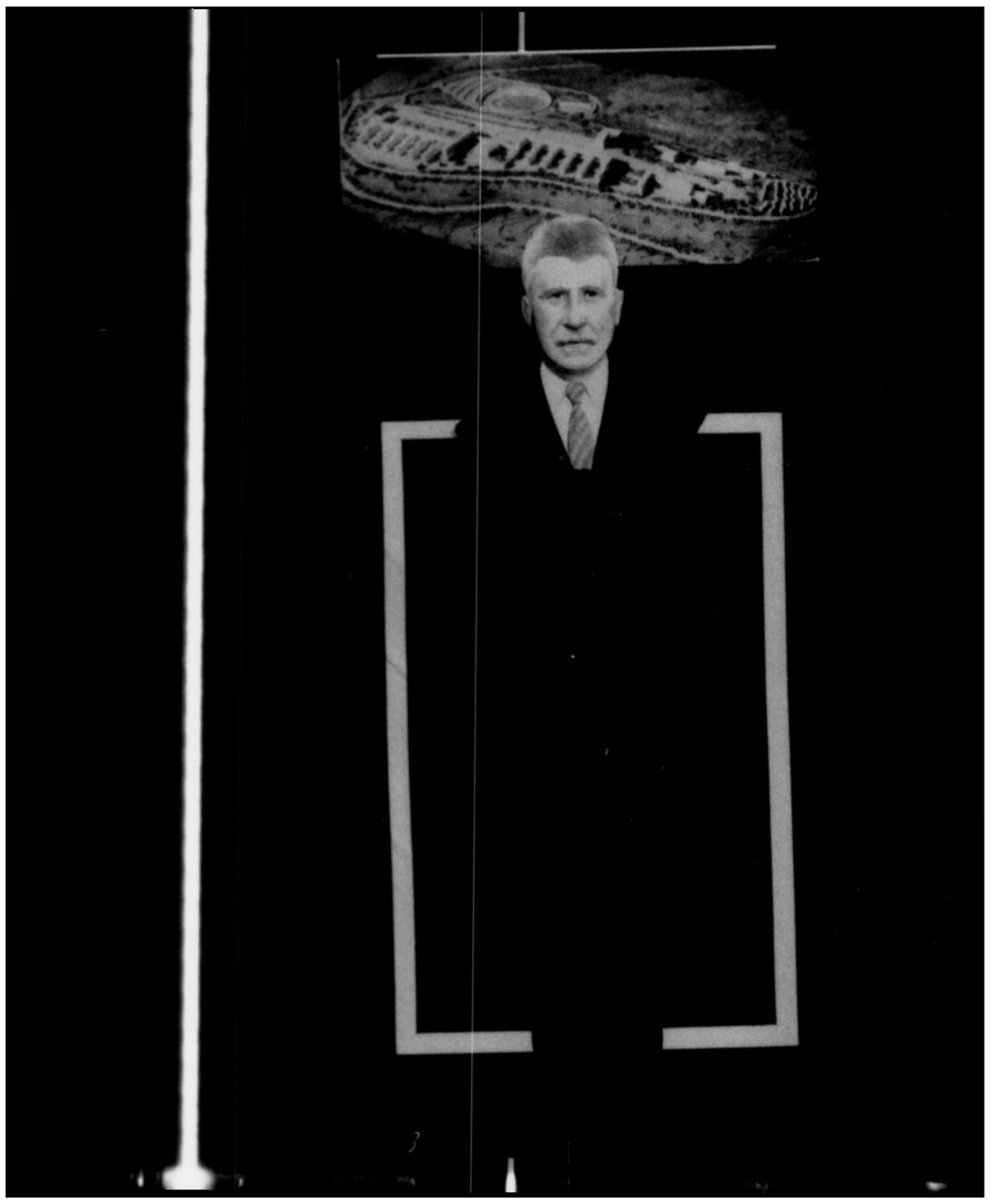
Telephone _____

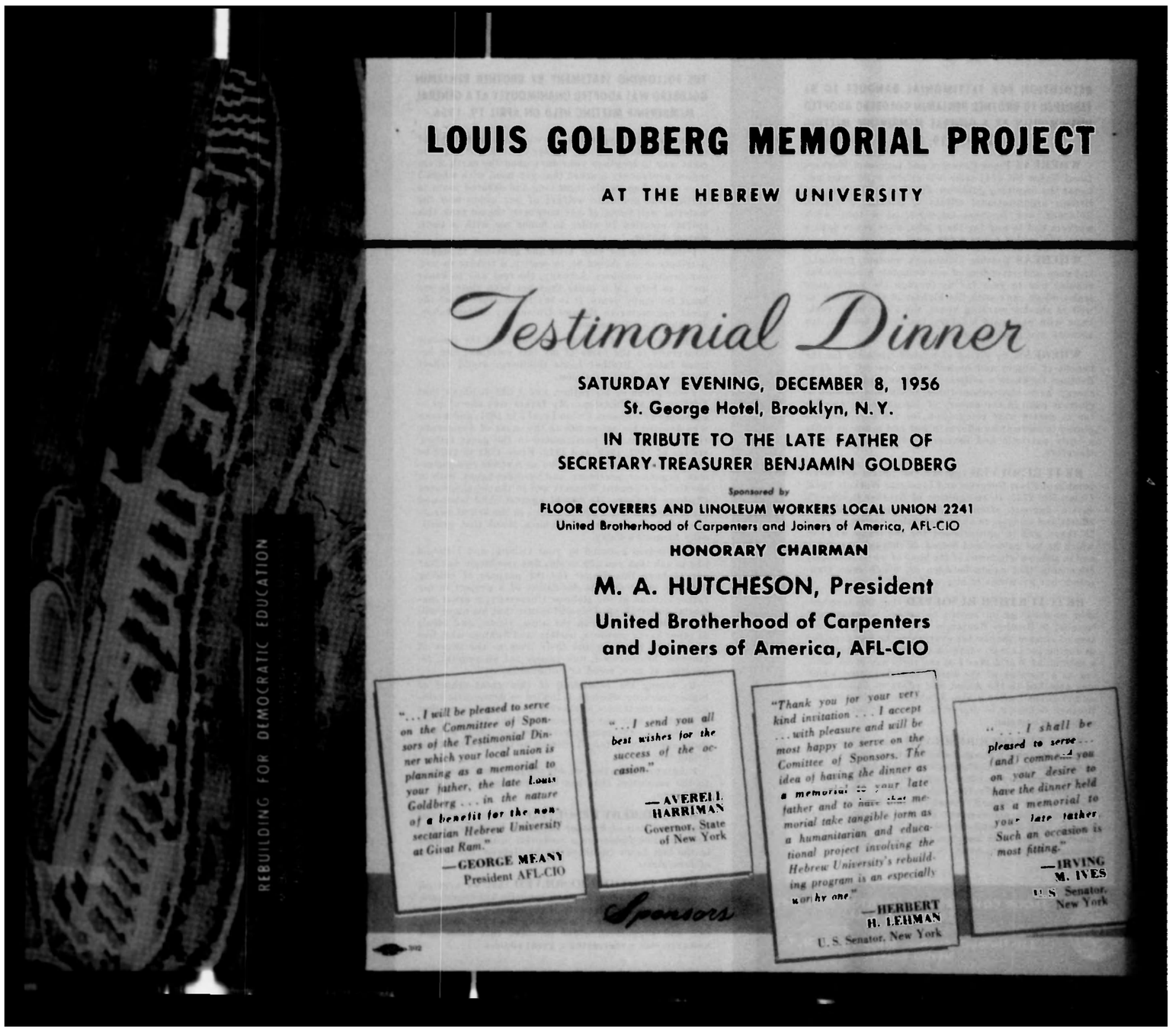
Please make checks payable to Louis Goldberg Memorial Project

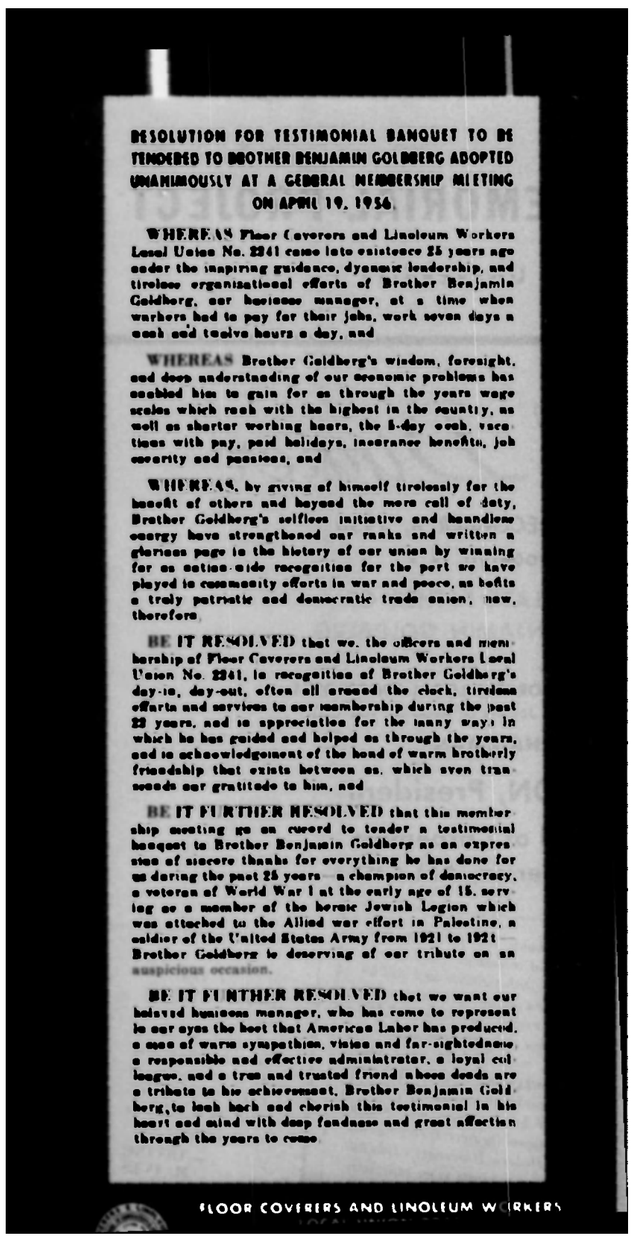
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Benjamin Goldberg, Secretary-Treasurer
Floor Coverers and Linoleum Workers Local Union 2141
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO
330 Flatbush Avenue,
Brooklyn 38, N. Y.




LOUIS GOLDBERG MEMORIAL PROJECT
AT THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
Testimonial Dinner
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1956
St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, N.Y.
IN TRIBUTE TO THE LATE FATHER OF
SECRETARY-TREASURER BENJAMIN GOLDBERG
Sponsored by
FLOOR COVERERS AND LINOLEUM WORKERS LOCAL UNION 2241
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO
HONORARY CHAIRMAN
M. A. HUTCHESON, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO
"...I will be pleased to serve on the Committee of Sponsors of the Testimonial Dinner which your local union is planning as a memorial to your father, the late Louis Goldberg ... in the nature of a benefit for the non-sectarian Hebrew University at Givat Ram."
—GEORGE MEANY
President AFL-CIO
"...I send you all best wishes for the success of the occasion."
—AVERELL HARRIMAN
Governor, State of New York
"Thank you for your very kind invitation ... I accept ... with pleasure and will be most happy to serve on the Comittee of Sponsors. The idea of having the dinner as a memorial to your late father and to have that memorial take tangible form as a humanitarian and educational project involving the Hebrew University's rebuilding program is an especially worthy one."
—HERBERT H. LEHMAN
U.S. Senator, New York
"...I shall be pleased to serve ... (and) commend you on your desire to have the dinner held as a memorial to your late father. Such an occasion is most fitting."
—IRVING M. IVES
U.S. Senator, New York
Sponsors
REBUILDING FOR DEMOCRATIC EDUCATION



RESOLUTION FOR TESTIMONIAL BANQUET TO BE TENDERED TO BROTHER BENJAMIN GOLDBERG ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY AT A GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING ON APRIL 19, 1956.

WHEREAS Floor Coverers and Linoleum Workers Local Union No. 2241 came into existence 25 years ago under the inspiring guidance, dynamic leadership, and tireless organizational efforts of Brother Benjamin Goldberg, our business manager, at a time when workers had to pay for their jobs, work seven days a week and twelve hours a day, and

WHEREAS Brother Goldberg's wisdom, foresight, and deep understanding of our economic problems has enabled him to gain for us through the years wage scales which rank with the highest in the country, as well as shorter working hours, the 5-day week, vacations with pay, paid holidays, insurance benefits, job security and pensions, and

WHEREAS, by giving of himself tirelessly for the benefit of others and beyond the mere call of duty, Brother Goldberg's selfless initiative and boundless energy have strengthened our ranks and written a glorious page in the history of our union by winning for us nation-wide recognition for the part we have played in community efforts in war and peace, as befits a truly patriotic and democratic trade union, now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the officers and membership of Floor Coverers and Linoleum Workers Local Union No. 2241, in recognition of Brother Goldberg's day-in, day-out, often all around the clock, tireless efforts and services to our membership during the past 22 years, and in appreciation for the many ways in which he has guided and helped us through the years, and in acknowledgement of the bond of warm brotherly friendship that exists between us, which even transcends our gratitude to him, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this membership meeting go on record to tender a testimonial banquet to Brother Benjamin Goldberg as an expression of sincere thanks for everything he has done for us during the past 25 years — a champion of democracy, a veteran of World War I at the early age of 15, serving as a member of the heroic Jewish Legion which was attached to the Allied war effort in Palestine, a soldier of the United States Army from 1921 to 1921 — Brother Goldberg is deserving of our tribute on an auspicious occasion.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we want our beloved business manager, who has come to represent in our eyes the best that American Labor has produced, a man of warm sympathies, vision and far-sightedness, a responsible and effective administrator, a loyal colleague, and a true and trusted friend whose deeds are a tribute to his achievement, Brother Benjamin Goldberg, to look back and cherish this testimonial in his heart and mind with deep fondness and great affection through the years to come.

FLOOR COVERERS AND LINOLEUM WORKERS

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT BY BROTHER BENJAMIN GOLDBERG WAS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY AT A GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING HELD ON APRIL 19, 1956.

Thousands of years ago the wise men were fond of saying that to honor thy father and mother was the right way to lengthen your days upon the earth. I am indeed profoundly touched that you men, with whom I have worked so closely these long and devoted years to further the economic welfare of our union and the material well-being of our members, should seek this special occasion in order to honor me with a testimonial dinner.

I thank you for your kind and generous thoughts. A tribute to me should be, in reality, a tribute to you, our devoted members. Actually, the real way to honor me is to help aid a cause that has been close to my heart for many years. It is the reconstruction of the great non-sectarian Hebrew University of Jerusalem, of which I am a sponsor.

The adoption of a memorial project at the Hebrew University in the name of my late esteemed and beloved father, Brother Louis Goldberg, would reflect great credit upon our union.

I was proud of my father, and I like to think that I follow in his footsteps. My father was one of us — a founder of Pressers Union Local 3 in 1891, and a man who devoted his entire life to the cause of democratic trade unionism. He participated in the great tailors' strikes of 1907, 1909, and 1912. From 1891 to 1920 he served his beloved Local Union as a strike committeeman, organizer, president, and business agent, both in the United Garment Workers and in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. He fought against child labor and the intolerable working conditions in the brutal sweatshop of those days, which we have, thank God, practically forgotten today.

I am indeed honored by your tribute, and I should like to ask that you add to this fine resolution another one to have this dinner for the purpose of raising funds to carry out the dedication of a project in my father's name at the Hebrew University, a great memorial undertaking. This will insure that his name will be coupled forever with the aims, vision, and ideals of other hardy pioneers, leaders, and fighters who, like my father, have devoted their lives to the cause of freedom, brotherhood, and justice for all peoples, regardless of race, creed or nationality.

By aiding the rebuilding of this great school of higher learning which is dedicated to democratic principles and the service of mankind, we help a cause that is identical with our own aims and the principles we hold dear — the integrity of the individual worker, equal opportunity for all citizens no matter what their origin may be.

I therefore urge that we add the following statement to the resolution that has been presented by you in my honor.

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the testimonial dinner in honor of Brother Benjamin Goldberg be utilized to raise funds for a memorial project dedicated to the late Louis Goldberg at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we urge all our sister local unions, district councils, our employers, and our friends in all parts of the country to assist us in every way possible by extending their full cooperation and support in order to make this noble and humanitarian undertaking a great success.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goldberg, Max
_X
_X

MAX GOLDBERG
1275 SHERMAN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO

April 15, 1963

Mr. Harold Gibbons
25 Louisiana Avenue
Washington 1, D. C.

Not returned for filing

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is an item I ran on you in my column today and also a copy of the ad which appeared in yesterday's Post.

I have run into a number of people today who were very complimentary about your performance last night on our 30-minute television interview. The program came over very effectively. The conversation seemed rapid fire without a lag.

I want to thank you again for going on the air with me. Say hello to Jimmy for me.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Max Goldberg

MG/amb

Encl.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Goldberg, Morris
Goldberg - Hearing Aid
Service, Sec.

November 20, 1959

Mr. Bert Brennan
2741 Trumbull Ave.
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Bert:

Will you hold the attached letter until Jim gets into Detroit and he will talk to you about it.

Fraternally yours,

Joseph Konowe
Administrative Assistant
to the
General President

JK/js
Knc.

THE DAHLBERG COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

For GOOD HEARING There's NOTHING As Good As DAHLBERG

PURCHASE AGREEMENT

CONDITIONAL SALE FORM

The undersigned Distributor hereby sells and the undersigned Purchaser hereby purchases, subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, the following:

DATE	MODEL NO.	SERIAL NO.	RECEIVER	CORD	BATTERIES	EAR MOLD
11-7-59	OPTIC EAR				675	INVISIBLE

LIST PRICE	249.50
EARMOLD	15.00
	264.50
CASH DISCOUNT	105.00
EXCISE TAX	159.50
SALES TAX SALES TAX	4.79
TOTAL	164.29

CREDITS

_____	$

DOWN PAYMENT	
TOTAL CREDITS	$
BALANCE	$
FINANCE CHARGES	$
TOTAL BALANCE DUE	$

I hereby agree to purchase the above described Dahlberg Hearing Aid, subject to the Provisions on the reverse side, and to pay the Dahlberg Distributor, or order, the sum of $ _____ in ___ installment(s) of $ _____ on the _____ day of each month hereafter until paid in full

SIGNATURE OF PURCHASER

DISTRIBUTOR CITY

THIS CONTRACT EFFECTIVE ONLY UPON ACCEPTANCE BY DISTRIBUTOR. Edward R Bigony CONSULTANT

SOLD TO MORRIS GOLDBERG

NAME IN FULL

4063 MONTEREY

ADDRESS

DET 4 MICH

CITY ZONE STATE COUNTY

INSTRUMENT TO BE USED BY MORRIS GOLDBERG

White and Pink—Bank Copy —Canary—Distributor's Copy
Blue—Purchaser Copy

HD—37 PRINTED IN U. S. A.

WOODWARD 5-9820

Bert Be
Hold this till
JRH talks
to him

Dahlberg Hearing Aid Service, Inc.

WORLD WIDE HEARING SERVICE
415 BOOK BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

November 11, 1959

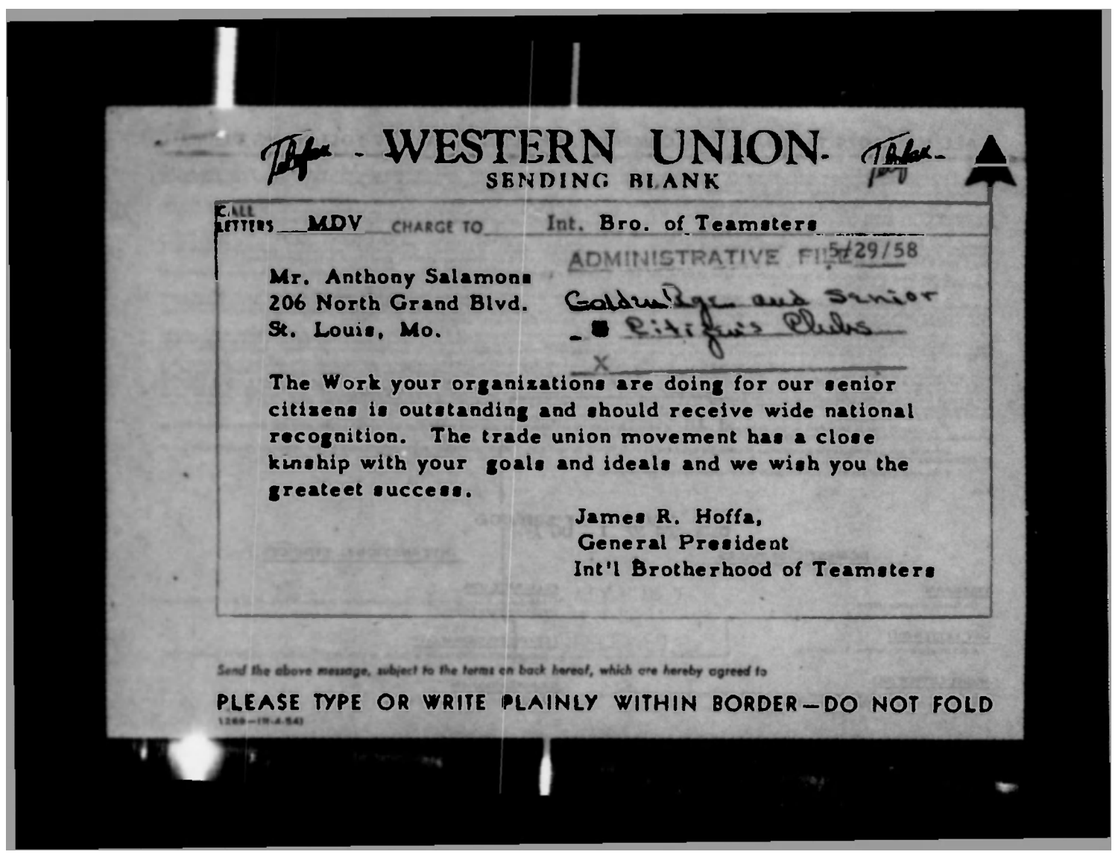
Mr. James R. Hoffa
General President
International Teamsters Union
N.W. Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa

On November 4, 1959, Mr. Morris Golberg 4063 Monterey, Detroit 4, Michigan, requested the undersigned to conduct a hearing test at his home. The Audio test given clearly indicated a moderate loss (47%) of hearing. To correct this loss, a hearing aid worn in the glasses was recommended to Mr. Golberg.

Mr. Golberg suggested that a copy of the bill be forwarded to you for approval in payment.

Very Sincerely Yours,
Edward R. Cigany
Edward R. Cigany



WESTERN UNION
SENDING BLANK

CALL LETTERS MDV CHARGE TO Int. Bro. of Teamsters

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE 5/29/58

Mr. Anthony Salamons
206 North Grand Blvd.
St. Louis, Mo.

Golden Age and Senior
Citizens Clubs

X

The Work your organizations are doing for our senior citizens is outstanding and should receive wide national recognition. The trade union movement has a close kinship with your goals and ideals and we wish you the greateet success.

James R. Hoffa,
General President
Int'l Brotherhood of Teamsters

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

1269—19-4-543

2nd Annual National Convention of the
GOLDEN AGE and SENIOR CITIZEN'S CLUBS

May 22, 1958

JUNE 5-6-7, 1958
ST. LOUIS, MO.

HONORARY CHAIRMEN
HON. JAMES T. BLAIR JR
GOVERNOR STATE OF MISSOURI
HON. RAYMOND R. TUCKER
MAYOR CITY OF ST. LOUIS

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
ANTHONY SALAMONE

STEERING COMMITTEE
OB JOSEPH COSTELLO JR
HELEN DARRAGH
ALICE DE WASE
J. S. GRAHAM
EUGENE JOHNSON
DR. WILLIAM KOUNTZ
I. GIFFORD KRABNER
WILLIAM KRAEMER
MORRIS LANDAU
GRACE LASHLY
CLEMENT MIHANOVICH
MABEL MORAN
LUCILLE OSTERLOH
WILLIE REALS
DOROTHY REED
JOE SHANK
GRACE STERNBERG
MRS. JOHN STOPPE
WILLIAM TOMLINS
HARRY WITTS

Harold Giblons
Joint Council of Teamster # 13
1641 S. Kingshighway
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Giblons Harold:

You may or may not have heard that the Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs of the U.S. are holding their 2nd Annual National Convention in St. Louis at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel on June 5-6-7, 1958. (Brochure enclosed).

The first convention was held, when the City of New Orleans Recreation Department wondered if many Golden Agers or Senior Citizens would attend a convention if it were called. Without too much publicity, they were pleasantly surprised when over 1000 people representing 23 States showed up.

At that time, it was agreed that a convention be held each year and that plans be drafted to organize a National Organization at the next convention to be held in St. Louis. As chairman of the Greater St. Louis Committee on Aging, I was asked by the members and officers of the 22 clubs in the St. Louis area to be General Chairman for this convention.

From all indications and correspondence, it looks as if over 3000 Senior Citizens from every State in the U.S. will be attending this convention. These are delegates representing approximately four or five million people.

The purpose of this letter is to ask you, if you would send a good wish telegram to reach us no later than June 7th so that we could read them off at the banquet. I am sure that all the Senior Citizens present would appreciate this. Warmest personal regards.

Harold I think a telegram from you and Hoffa would go good. Thanks for your cooperation

Very sincerely yours,

Tony

Anthony Salamone, General Chairman
2nd Annual National Convention of
Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs

AS:js

206 N. Grand
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO . . . 3620 NORTH BLVD., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SENIOR CITIZENS' CONVENTION
JUNE 5, 6, 7, 1958

Ice Breaker — WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 8:00 P. M.
(GET ACQUAINTED. COFFEE, PUNCH, COOKIES, ETC.)
(Sponsored by the Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs of Greater St. Louis)

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th

8:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. — REGISTRATION $5.00. Includes Thursday Luncheon and all activities exclusive of Banquet.

10:00 A.M. to 11:15 A.M. — WELCOME — GOVERNOR JAMES T. BLAIR, JR.
WELCOME — MAYOR RAYMOND R. TUCKER
ADDRESS — "AGING — WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?"

11:15 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. — CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENTS

12:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. — LUNCHEON AND FIVE MINUTE TALKS EXPLAINING WORKSHOPS BY LEADERS OF WORKSHOPS

2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. — WORKSHOPS
1. Living with One's Children
2. Job Opportunities for Senior Citizens
3. Medical and Health Discussions
4. Housing for Senior Citizens
5. Social Securities Laws and Benefits
6. Constructive Use of Leisure Time
7. Your Money. Budgeting, Pensions, Insurance, Investments, etc.
8. Programming for Senior Citizens (For Club Leaders)

NOTE: (All workshops will be conducted by nationally known leaders)

4:30 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. — FREE TIME SHOPPING, VISITING, ETC.

8:00 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. — SENIOR CITIZENS PARTY AND DANCE

FRIDAY, JUNE 6th

9:00 A.M. to 11:50 A.M. — SUMMARY AND REPORT OF WORKSHOPS

12:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. — LUNCH (on your own)

2:10 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. — SIGHTSEEING TOUR

4:30 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. — FREE TIME

7:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. — MUNICIPAL OPERA (Internationally famous outdoor theatre)

SATURDAY, JUNE 7th

9:00 A.M. to 12:00 N. — BUSINESS MEETING, STRUCTURAL OF A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. — BARBECUE AND PICNIC, at Senior Citizens' Center — 5600 Arsenal St.

7:00 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. — BANQUET
ADDRESS — "THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO THE AGED"

. . . everything under the sun in St. Louis"

In St. Louis, the No. 2 rail center of the world, you will find many places of interest and interesting things to do. The Steering Committee has arranged a program for your enjoyment which will make your attendance at this 2nd Annual National Convention, a memorable one.

- MATCHLESS ST. LOUIS ZOO
- MUNICIPAL OPERA (World Famed Outdoor Theatre)
- S.S. ADMIRAL (World's Largest Excursion Boat)
- JEWEL BOX
- ST. LOUIS CARDINALS
- MILLES FOUNTAIN — ALOE PLAZA
- CAMPBELL HOUSE
- MERAMEC CAVERNS (Near St. Louis)
- ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY
- GRANT'S FARM ESTATE
- JEFFERSON MEMORIAL (Lindbergh Trophies)
- SHAW'S GARDEN
- CINERAMA
- PIUS XII MEMORIAL LIBRARY
- SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
- WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
- ART MUSEUM
- AIR CONDITIONED BUSSES
- FAIRMOUNT PARK (Racing)
- MISSISSIPPI and MERAMEC RIVERS
- SHOW BOAT — GOLDEN ROD (Old Time Melodrama)
- MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDENS
- MANY HISTORIC POINTS
- CAHOKIA DOWNS
- FOREST PARK
- ETC. · ETC. · ETC.



- Your Opportunity to Meet with Thousands of Senior Citizens and Golden Agers
- Exchange Ideas — Have Fun
- Attend Worshops Headed by National Leaders
- Hear National Speakers, etc., etc.

CUT OUT RESERVATION AND MAIL TODAY . . .

2nd Annual National Convention of Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs

JUNE 5-6-7, 1958

Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri

Sponsored by
The Greater St. Louis' Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs

Alcoa Golden Age Club
Dayton Golden Age Club
Friendship Group of Calvary Methodist Church
Golden Age Club of Ethical Culture Society
Greater St. Louis Senior Citizens Center
Hitzels Co-Mates Age Group
The Get-Together Club, Grace Hill Home
The Golden Agers — The Kingdom House
Silver Circle Club, St. John's Methodist Church
Salvation Army Golden Age Club
Up-To-Date Club, Wesley House
50 Plus Club, Roosevelt Hall
Florida Club — Florida Elementary School
Jolly Senior — Cochran Housing Project
Senior Service Club — YMCA
Forget-Me-Not — Guardian Angel Home
Edens Club — Emanuel Home
Golden Age Club — 1st United Lutheran Church
Senior Citizens Social Service — Neighborhood House
Senior — Des Peres Public Library
Ess St. Louis Aging Club

In cooperation with

U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare
Missouri Dept. of Public Health
St. Louis Dept. of Public Welfare
St. Louis Dept. of Recreation
St. Louis Council on Human Relations
Social Planning Council of Metropolitan St. Louis
St. Louis University
Washington University
St. Louis Chamber of Commerce
Associated Industries of Missouri
St. Louis Convention and Publicity Bureau
Jewish Welfare Council
St. Louis Globe-Democrat
The Radio and Television Ministers of Greater St. Louis
Metropolitan St. Louis Church Federation
St. Louis Catholic Archdiocese

REGISTRATION FORM

2nd Annual National Convention of Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs

June 5-6-7, 1958

ANTHONY SALAMONE
3670 W. Pine Blvd.
Saint Louis University
St. Louis 8, Mo.

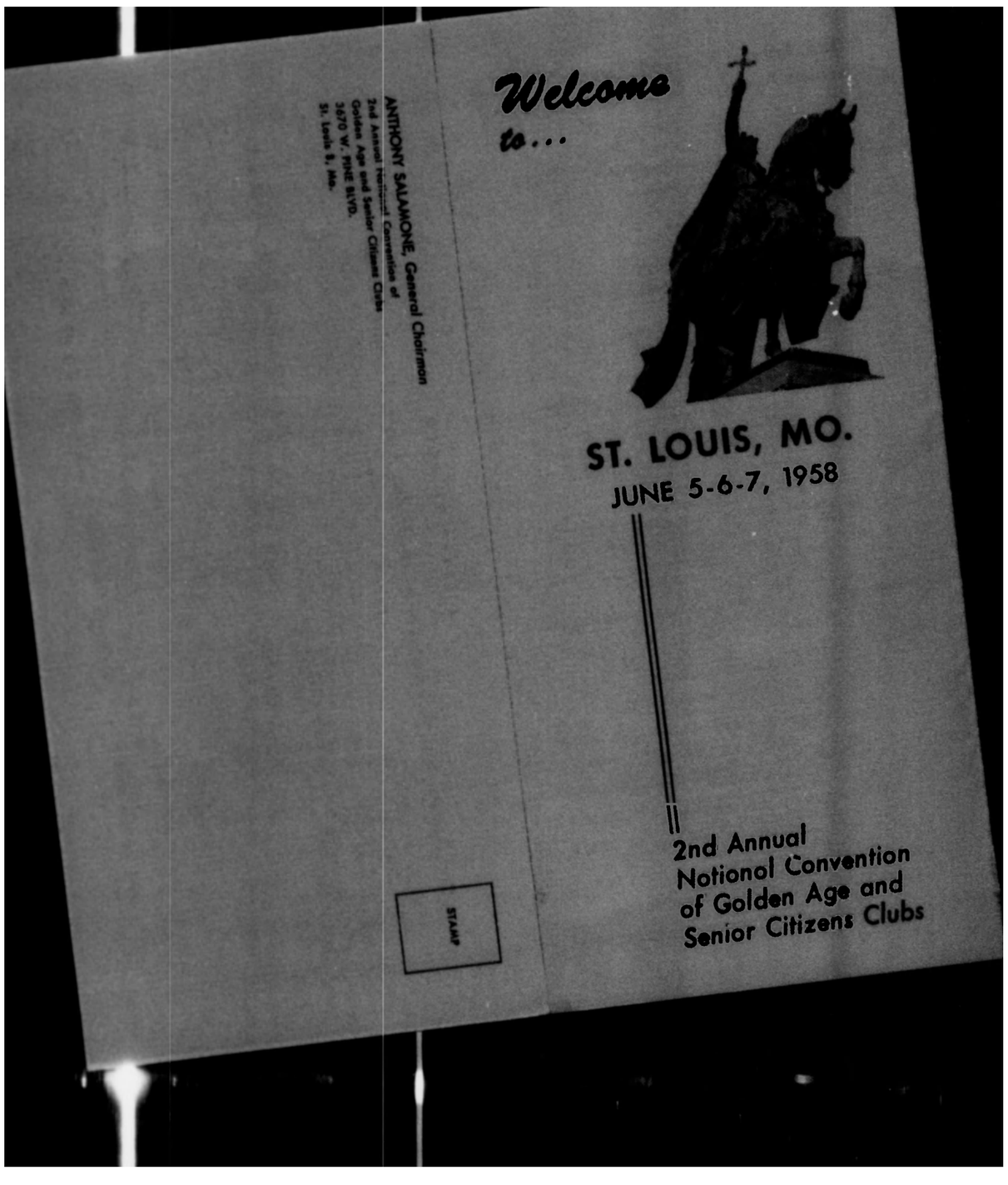
Please register the following for the 2nd Annual National Convention of Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, June 5-6-7, 1958:

NAME ORGANIZATION ADDRESS CITY STATE

(Additional names may be listed on separate sheet)

A check in the amount of $_____, made payable to 2nd Annual National Convention of Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs is enclosed.

NOTE: ($5.00 for each registration.) Room reservations should be made directly with the hotel of your choice. (See cards enclosed.)


Welcome
to...
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JUNE 5-6-7, 1958
2nd Annual
Notional Convention
of Golden Age and
Senior Citizens Clubs
STAMP
ANTHONY SALAMONE, General Chairman
2nd Annual National Convention of
Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs
3670 W. PINE BLVD.
St. Louis 8, Mo.

International Brotherhood of
TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS of America
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

GEORGE E. MOCK
International Representative

HECKES BUILDING, 831 H STREET
SACRAMENTO 14, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE HUdson 1-2787

September 15, 1954

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Golden State Baking
■ Company
X

Mr. Einar O. Mohn
Assistant to the General President
International Brotherhood of Tesmaters
100 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Re: Galen Hartwich and Associates
Golden State Baking Company
102 Belmont Avenue
Fresno, California

Dear Sir and Brother:

Referring to the above case, a complete investigation of the complaint has been made.

I made two trips to the Fresno area to meet with Galen Hartwich and his associates. I found that he was the only bakery representative in the Fresno area who complained about the conditiona in the contract. I also found that the reason his employeea filed this complaint is that the biggest portion of them can be claased as individuel owners. After discuasing this matter with Mr. Hartwich, I informed him that the only way theae contract conditions could be eliminated was during the time of actuel contract negotiations and that these negotiations would have to be held with the regular negotiating committee of the local unions and the employers representatives.

These contract negotiations have now been held. A new contract haa been signed and the conditions that Mr. Hartwich complained about are still embodied in the contract. Mr. Hartwich failed to convince the employers, as well as the unions that his argument waa sound.

I might atate that I have just been informed that Mr. Hartwich is no longer connected with the Golden State Bakery.

I sincerely hope that this closes the subject matter.

Looking forward to seeing you, I remain

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

George E. Mock

George E. Mock
International Representative

GEM/bb

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Golden State Baking Company
X
X

June 3, 1954

Mr. George Mook, General Organizer
c/o Local Union # 165
Sacramento, California

Re: Galen Hertwich and Associates
Golden State Baking Company
102 Belmont Ave.
Fresno, California

Dear Sir and Brother:

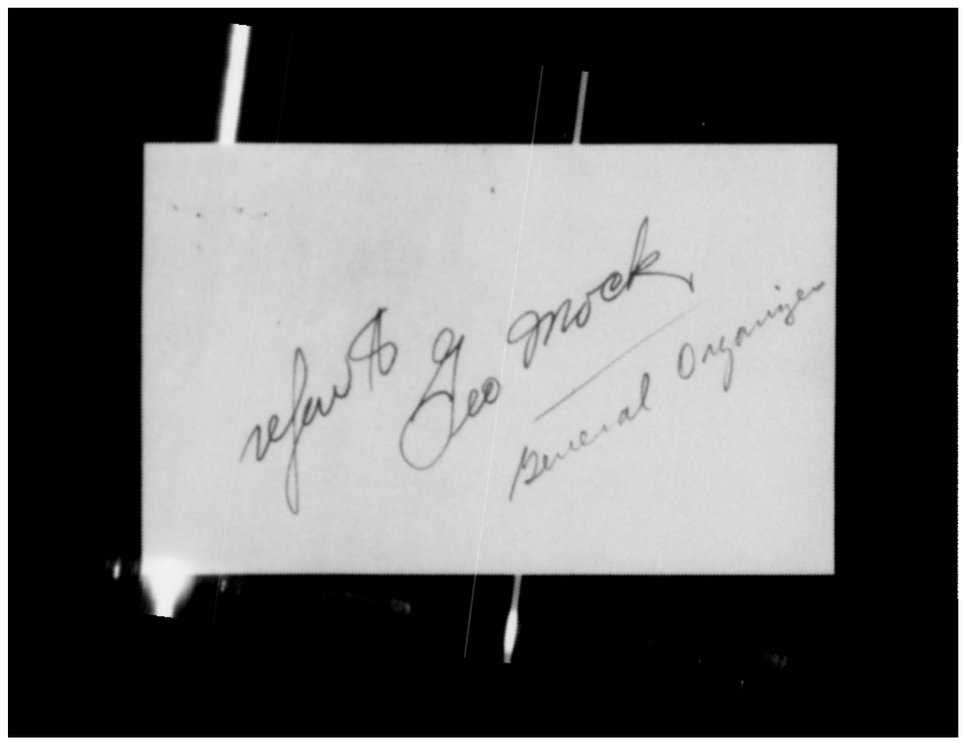
The enclosed is being referred to you for your attention and appropriate action. Please advise me of the results of your findings.

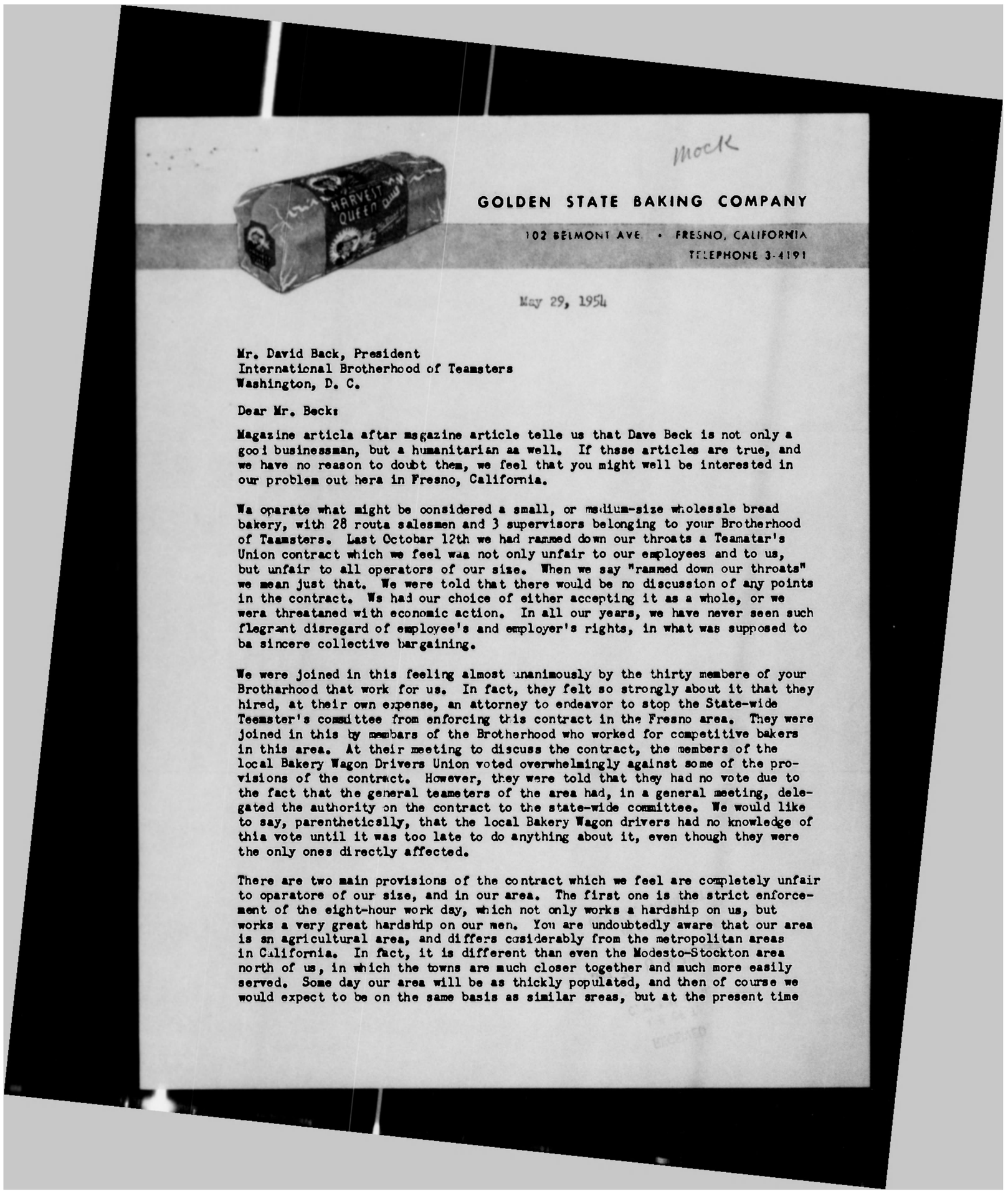
Fraternally yours,

EOM:EH
eb

Einar O. Mohn,
Assistant to the
General President

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS


refer to Geo Mock
General Organizer


HARVEST QUEEN
mock
GOLDEN STATE BAKING COMPANY
102 BELMONT AVE. • FRESNO, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE 3-4191
May 29, 1954
Mr. David Back, President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Beck:
Magazine articla aftar magazine article telle us that Dave Beck is not only a gooi businessman, but a humanitarian aa well. If thsse articles are true, and we have no reason to doubt them, we feel that you might well be interested in our problem out hera in Fresno, California.
Wa oparate what might be considered a small, or medium-size wholessle bread bakery, with 28 routa salesmen and 3 supervisors belonging to your Brotherhood of Taamsters. Last Octobar 12th we had rammed down our throats a Teamatar's Union contract which we feel waa not only unfair to our employees and to us, but unfair to all operators of our size. When we say "rammed down our throats" we mean just that. We were told that there would be no discussion of any points in the contract. Ws had our choice of either accepting it as a whole, or we wera threatened with economic action. In all our years, we have never seen such flegrant disregard of employee's and employer's rights, in what was supposed to ba sincere collective bargaining.
We were joined in this feeling almost unanimously by the thirty membere of your Brotharhood that work for us. In fact, they felt so strongly about it that they hired, at their own expense, an attorney to endeavor to stop the State-wide Teamster's committee from enforcing this contract in the Fresno area. They were joined in this by membars of the Brotherhood who worked for competitive bakers in this area. At their meeting to discuss the contract, the members of the local Bakery Wagon Drivers Union voted overwhelmingly against some of the provisions of the contract. However, they were told that they had no vote due to the fact that the general teameters of the area had, in a general meeting, delegated the authority on the contract to the state-wide committee. We would like to say, parentheticslly, that the local Bakery Wagon drivers had no knowledge of thia vote until it was too late to do anything about it, even though they were the only ones directly affected.
There are two main provisions of the contract which we feel are completely unfair to oparatore of our size, and in our area. The first one is the strict enforcement of the eight-hour work day, which not only works a hardship on us, but works a very great hardship on our men. You are undoubtedly aware that our area is an agricultural area, and differs considerably from the metropolitan areas in California. In fact, it is different than even the Modesto-Stockton area north of us, in which the towns are much closer together and much more easily served. Some day our area will be as thickly populated, and then of course we would expect to be on the same basis as similar areas, but at the present time

our towns are scattered, and are a long distance away from the plant. Because of the size of the towns involved, we aren't able to feed them, but have to serve them directly from our plant. This means that our boys have to work twice as hard in order to get in, and still make less commission because of the pressure in serving their accounts. We have one man who drives well over 200 miles a day, in addition to serving thirty-some stops, and he makes it in his eight hours, but he is admittedly a lot more tired than he would be if he had an additional hour as he used to have, to serve the area.

We feel very definitely that we are being penalized because of the Teamster's desire to have a state-wide pattern, when it should be obvious to anyone that our area is not at all comparable to the Los Angeles, San Francisco, or Sacramento areas. As you know, our men are hired as Bakery Wagon salesmen, and the only ones who are salesmen in any sense of the word are our city salesmen. These boys of course are on a comparable basis to city salesmen in other areas. As we mentioned above, our country salesmen do not have comparable areas to serve, and consequently have no time whatsoever to sell, and thus earn more commission.

The other provision of the contract which we feel is completely unfair to a small bakery is the provision which says that no retailer can pick up bread from our plant on non-delivery days. This includes every Wednesday, every Sunday, and even includes double holidays. Your state wide committee said that they did this in order to protect the large chain bakeries coming into our area and put them on an equal basis with us. They neglect to consider that we are not on an equal basis with them from the standpoint of plant costs on our size operation versus their factories; or advertising, which in our case covers a small area, and in their case covers the state, and in many other factors in which the large chains have advantages that we do not have. This clause in our contract is there, notwithstanding the fact that our boys were paid the commission on all products picked up on the non-delivery days, and further notwithstanding the fact that our boys and our competitors boys - members of your local - were overwhelmingly in favor of eliminating this non-pick-up clause from the contract. In addition to this, it is obvious that it is considerably more difficult to figure the market without any plant pick-up, and consequently our stale returns have been noticeably increased.

As we said above, we signed this contract in October, even though we and our men were opposed to it. We have conscientiously adhered to its every provision as I am sure your local Teamster's representative will tell you. We have waited to write this letter of protest to you to see if we were wrong, and it was possible to work under this contract with our size operation. We now feel that it isn't.

We would like to suggest to you that if you are really interested in the problems of your employees and employers that you send an International representative to Fresno and have him conscientiously look at our picture and see that what we are telling you is true. We would suggest if you do this, that it be someone who will come in with a clear mind, completely unbiased and unprejudiced - someone who will analyze the picture both from the standpoint of your organization and our organization.

We might say here that your Mr. Harry Mc Donald, who is the local Business Agent for the Teamsters, is a well-respected man in our community, but we feel

quite sure that he had very little to say about this contract as, as we mentioned, it was handled by a state-wide committee.

We shall look forward to hearing from you regarding our problem, Mr. Beck. The writer will be attending the Rotary Convention in Seattle from June 4th to June 14th, but we will be glad to hear from you at any time after that.

Very truly yours,

GOLDEN STATE BAKING COMPANY

Galen Hartwich

Galen Hartwich

GH:jg

Dear Mr. Beck:

We, the undersigned, all are members in good standing of the local Teamster's Union. We should like to say that we concur in everything that our boss has said to you in the attached letter:

Name	Local #	Name	Local #
Lester Winingder	431	James Maclean	431
Hugo Poppod	431	George Emmanian	431
[illegible]	431	Harold Hyne	431
Jim Lay Down	431	Frank Martin	431
Leo Lehman	431	William R. Olin	431
Wm F Steinbauer	431	Roy Nugent	431
Ralph M. Gordon	431	Jos Dennard	431
E. L Carlson	431	Jos Jensen Lynn	431
Jack Schmidt	431	Chas. H Shilton	#87
R H Bailey	431	Robert T. Hutchison	#31
Hubert Snyder	431	Ray Bates	#386
Walter Boos	431	Edwin N King	#386 - #30
Jack A Bethuer	431	Hall Wade	#431
Tom Reuss	431	Vernon D Weed	#431
Henry Lehman	431	Capp Mansburg	#87
		John V. Stevens	#87

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Goldfarb, Irving

X

X

March 3, 1960

Mr. Irving Goldfarb
9216 Clayton Road
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Irving:

In respect to your inquiry on our action on your loan request, this will advise you that no action was taken on your request at the last meeting. Your loan will be presented at the forthcoming meeting of our Committee.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk

February 8, 1962

Dear Mr Hoffa,

I am not pursuing this letter writing, because you were kind enough to say, feel free to write at any time. Nor is become pen pals

I just want to say, it was very considerate of you to take time out to answer my letter.

Thank you again.

Sincerely,
Irma Goldsmith

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
FEB 11 8 00 AM 1962
CATHOLIC LIBRARY
RECEIVED

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goldsmith, Irma
X
X

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goldsmith, Irma
X
X

February 5, 1963

Mrs. Irma Goldsmith
74 Berkshire Road
Bethpage, L.I., N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Goldsmith:

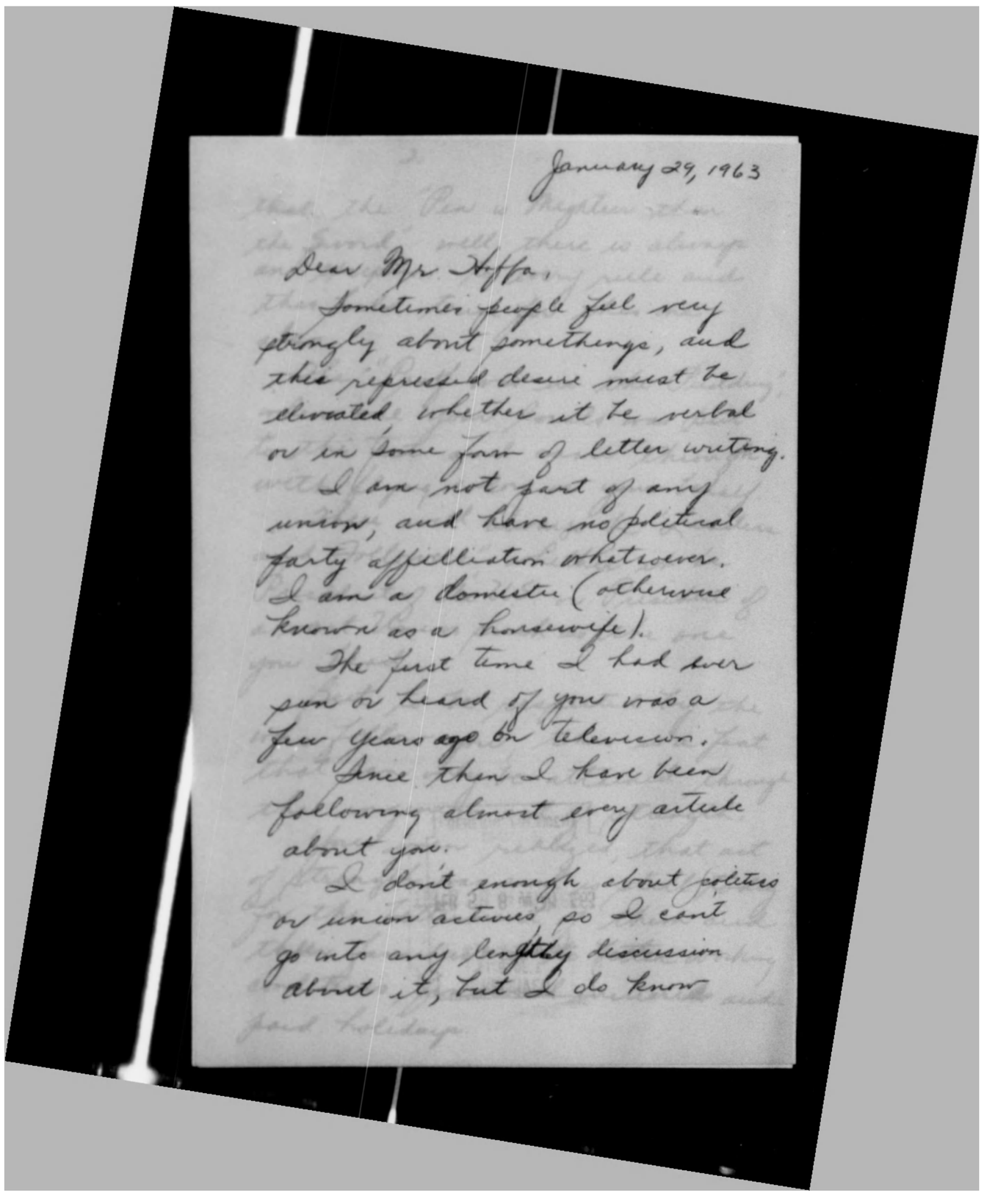
I have your kind letter of January 29th, and I certainly appreciate your taking the time out to write.

It is only through people like yourself that I am able to gauge the public's sentiment, which, as you can understand, is a very important matter. Thank you again for the kind sentiments contained in your letter and feel free to write at any time.

Sincerely yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/mc



January 29, 1963

Dear Mr Hoffa,

Sometimes people feel very strongly about somethings, and this repressed desire must be elevated, whether it be verbal or in some form of letter writing.

I am not part of any union, and have no political party affiliation whatsoever. I am a domestic (otherwise known as a housewife).

The first time I had ever seen or heard of you was a few years ago on television.

Since then I have been following almost every article about you.

I don't enough about politics or union actives so I cant go into any lengthy discussion about it, but I do know

You are "Strength Personified".

Now I have a little post script.
It took me about 3 years to write
this letter.
Please don't think of me
as a silly, immature person.

Sincerely
Irma Goedsmith

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goldsmith, R. W.
A
X

May 13, 1957

COPY

Mr. R. W. Goldsmith
1129 Vermont Avenue, Room 604
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goldsmith,

I am returning the enclosed questionnaire. I have had no occasion in the immediate past to use the national account statistics.

Collective bargaining in the industries within the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is largely confined to either single establishment or single companies, primarily in the distributive trades. Although we sometimes bargain with groups or associations of employers, these are on a local basis.

I regret that I am unable to suggest specific changes or improvements in these basic statistical series.

Thank you for your courtesy in sending me the questionnaire.

Very truly yours,

Abraham Weiss,
Economist

AlW:bl
Enclosure

Goldstein, Nathan W.

X

Y

December 7, 1962

Mr. Nathan W. Goldstein
The New York Times
Times Square

Dear Nat:

Thank you for your letter of November 27th. All the material you sent has been received and I appreciate very much your taking time out to forward me this material. I have enjoyed examining it and hope to get around to reading all of it in the course of time.

I too enjoyed our visit at Toots Shore and I will certainly make it my business to visit with you in New York the next time I have an opporutnity.

I am a subscriber to the New York Times and read it faithfully. However, I am sure it is going to have a different meaning in the light of the information I now have on its operation.

Looking forward to seeing you again, I am

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant
to the General President

HJG/mc

The New York Times
Times Square

NATHAN W. GOLDSTEIN
CIRCULATION DIRECTOR

November 27, 1962

Dear Harold:

Really enjoyed our visit at Toots Shors.

As I promised, here are the writings of my older daughter, Sara Jane, and a composition written along the same vein by my younger daughter, Betty Ann, who is now a freshman at Wheelock College in Boston. I am also enclosing a little bit about this newsboy.

Separately, I am sending you a copy of Lew Jordan's "News, How It Is Written And Edited," Ted Bernstein's "Watch Your Language" and his new book "More Language That Needs Watching," our new Style Book, and some reprints of famous historical pages from The Times. You will also find in this package some copies of Times Talk and Winners & Sinners. If either of these have any interest for you, do let me know and I will add your name to the list to receive them regularly.

Do hope we can get together for lunch here at The Times sometime.

Until then, all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Harold J. Gibbons
25 Louisiana
Washington, D.C.

p
Enclosures

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America

ELEVEN EAST FIFTY-FIRST STREET — NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 3-1960

ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
General President

JULIUS EMSPAK
General Secretary-Treasurer

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goldwater Rhodes Bill
X
X

May 15, 1953

Mr. Dave Beck, President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America
100 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Bill file Goldwater Rhodes Bill

Dear Brother Beck:

I am enclosing an analysis of the Goldwater-Rhodes bill, as well as a list summarizing other pending bills before the various Committees of Congress. I am doing this because I am sure you are as concerned as we all are with the most serious threat against the wages, working conditions and collective bargaining rights of the membership of all our Unions.

This legislative threat, coupled with the unprecedented profit taking by the corporations in 1952, combine to create an extremely dangerous situation for all working people. Many leaders in industry, finance and government are panicky over the prospects of a sharp down-turn in business. These same interests are preparing to unload the full burden of the depression they fear on the working people.

The general characterization of all the bills that we summarize in our enclosure, plus others, is that they have one basic purpose - to further weaken and divide the labor movement and to make possible continued and increased government and company interference in the conduct of the affairs of the labor movement. The objective is to make the people less able, through their organizations, to resist wage cuts and fight for the basic improvements that are needed by all workers in order to meet the threat of a depression.

Although there may be varying views with respect to the repeal or modification of the Taft-Hartley Act, there does not appear to be too much room to differ on the impact on the labor movement of the various kinds of laws and bills that are now pending. We are rapidly approaching the time, it seems to me, when the labor movement must rally its power to defeat those measures or lose its existence as a free labor movement, descending gradually to the status of a government-controlled, employer-dominated labor front.

The Goldwater-Rhodes bill has elicited opposition from a number of labor spokesmen. The danger that some such measure will be passed is great, and the consequences would be appalling to the rights and conditions of organized labor and to the national economy and to the continued existence of American democratic institutions.

PARTIAL LIST OF ANTI-LABOR BILLS PENDING BEFORE 83RD CONGRESS

S. 23 (McCarran, D., Nev.) - Amends the McCarran Act of 1950 "to make it unlawful for a member of the Communist organization (as defined by the Subversive Activities Control Board) to hold an office or employment with any labor organization and to permit the discharge by employers of persons who are members of organizations designated as subversive by the Attorney General." (More than 200 organizations have so been designated by the Attorney General.)

S. 225 (Butler, R., Neb.) - Amend Taft-Hartley Act to provide for injunctions outlawing strikes in ocean transportation between U. S. and Territories.

S. 658 (Taft, R., Ohio) - Extends Taft-Hartley affidavit requirements to "members of all policy-forming and governing bodies" of a union. This could include all convention delegates, conference board delegates, stewards councils or any other body, including the membership, with authority to form union policy.

S. 1161 (Goldwater, R., Ariz.) - Amending Taft-Hartley giving States right to outlaw strikes or picketing.

S. 1254 (Goldwater, R., Ariz.) - The notorious Goldwater Bill giving the Subversive Activities Control Board power to outlaw unions and bar individuals from union activity and setting up machinery for government licensing of unions. This Bill has been condemned by CIO, AFL and Independent unions.

S. 1264 (Ives, R., N. Y.) - Amends Taft-Hartley Act to clear the way for State anti-labor laws worse than the Taft-Hartley Act.

S. 1606 (Butler, R., Md.) - Amends the McCarran Act of 1950 to give jurisdiction over unions to the McCarran Subversive Activities Control Board. Substantially the same in effect as the Goldwater Bill, but submitted to the Judiciary Committee instead of the Labor Committee of the Senate.

H.J. Res. 247 (Lane, D., Mass.) - "To prevent the deliberate slowdown of production of war material; the crippling of machinery and other facilities; by dictated limitation of production by daily or hourly quotas; by personal grievance, 'quickie' or union unauthorized 'wildcat strikes'; by unnecessary absenteeism; by subversive propaganda creating dissension among workers; by the infiltration of spies; and for the purpose of cooperating with other agencies of the Government...."

H.J. Res. 247 further provides: "...plant officers are hereby required to report to the Commission any evidence of sabotage or slowdown of production in their plant....Plant officers are hereby empowered to discharge forthwith any employee, union steward or otherwise, who, on reasonable grounds is suspected of sabotage, slowdown of production, repeated and concerted absenteeism, or other subversive actions.

"It shall be and it is hereby declared unlawful for any person or persons to --

"(a) set a maximum scale of hourly or daily production output per man, group or assembly line;

"(b) to cause work stoppage;

"(c) to foment or call a strike because of the discharge of an employee suspected of subversive activity;

"(d) to threaten or to cause or condone bodily harm or injuries to property or employees who refuse to join in such a strike...."

The resolution would provide penalties of two to ten years in jail, or a fine of $10,000, or both, for violation of any of its provisions.

H. R. 132 (Heselton, R., Mass.) - Provides for compulsory arbitration and prohibits strikes in any dispute in which "the public health or safety is in danger or likely to be in danger."

H. R. 369 (Auchincloss, R., N.J.) - Similar to H. R. 132, providing compulsory arbitration in labor disputes.

H. R. 437 (Fisher, D., Texas) - Brings unions under provisions of Sherman Anti-Trust Act and amends Taft-Hartley to limit collective bargaining to a single employer.

H. R. 639 (Wilson, D., Texas) - Brings unions under provisions of anti-trust laws.

H. R. 2545 (Lucas, D., Texas) - A Bill to limit collective bargaining to local unions and forbidding the same collective bargaining agent from bargaining with competing firms.

H. R. [illegible] (Lucas, D., Texas) - Amends Taft-Hartley to give States freedom to outlaw or limit the right to strike or picket.

H. R. 3057 (Bennett, D., Fla.) - To prohibit employment by the Government of anyone believing in the right to strike on any Government job.

H. R. 3146 (Kearns, R., Pa.) - Amends the Taft-Hartley Act to prohibit pay for "services which are not performed," threatening call-in pay, downtime pay, time off for jury duty, paid holidays and vacations.

H. R. 3163 (Curtis, R., Neb.) - Amends the Taft-Hartley Act to give States jurisdiction over labor disputes in public utilities.

H. R. 3992 (Rhodes, R., Ariz.) - Identical with the Goldwater Bill, S. 1254.

H. R. 4409 (Kelley, D., Pa.) - Bars the services of the NLRB to any labor organization that does not in its constitution forbid membership to anyone "who is a member of the Communist Party or who is affiliated with such party, or who believes in or who is a member of or supports any organization that believes in or teaches, the overthrow of the United States Government..."

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goldwater Rhodes Bill
X Legislation - HR 3393
X and S 1274

Analysis
of
GOLDWATER RHODES BILL

issued as a public service by

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (UE)
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ANALYSIS OF GOLDWATER-RHODES BILL
(S. 1254 and H.R. 3393)
April, 1953

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill would abolish the constitutional rights of workers to organize into unions of their own choosing. It would subject all unions to the dictates of a McCarthyite-McCarranite government board and limit the choice of workers to unions which met the approval of this board.

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill applies the techniques of Senator McCarran's Internal Security Act to unions. President Truman described the McCarran Act as the "greatest danger to freedom of speech, press and assembly since the Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798." Now in the spirit of Taft-Hartley and McCarthyism, the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill constitutes a specific application of this anti-democratic danger to organized labor.

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill brings every union policy and every participant in union activities under Senator McCarran's Subversive Activities Control Board. Under the Bill the Board would have the power to determine that either unions or individuals are "Communist labor representatives" and to outlaw them. Proceedings before the Board are initiated by the Attorney General.

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill would place all unions, AFL, CIO and independent at the mercy of a government board for their very existence. It deprives workers of their right freely to choose their unions and their union leaders without interference by employers or Government. It would deprive unions and union members of their right freely to organize to defend their living standards, and to strike. It penalizes unions and union members if they use their American right to engage in political activities and advocate legislation in their own interests. It endangers every collective bargaining agreement in the country. It restores government by injunction and provides an employer with a ready technique to stall an unfair labor practice charge indefinitely. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill represents the greatest threat in America today to free unions and a free country.

Opposed by Organized Labor

All organized labor has recognized the danger of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill and its principles to free unions.

Almost immediately upon its introduction, the bill was attacked by an American Federation of Labor spokesman as a "fishing license to the McCarran Act Control Board to probe into the affairs of unions everywhere and decide which unions and employees it wished to purge." AFL Research Director Glen Slaughter of the AFL League for Political Education who attacked the Bill said:

> "It would order out of business any union that ever advocated anything the Communist Party advocated, including income taxes and public schools. No bill in recent years has so closely resembled the

thought control so characteristic of the totalitarian regimes." (AFL *News Reporter*, March 27, 1953)

Speaking of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill, the United Mine Workers Journal said (April 1, 1953):

"This is a clever ruse by which men can be accused of 'guilt by association' in one particular city and the whole wage structure and working conditions in a particular industry outlawed nation-wide.

"This is certainly dealing from the bottom of the deck on the matter of outlawing industry-wide bargaining."

Albert J. Fitzgerald, President of United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE), testifying before the House Committee on Education and Labor, said of the Bill:

"The real aim of the bill is to smash unions, break strikes and place the government all out on the side of the big corporations in slashing rates and violating union contracts. . . .

"Once it is established that the government can set up categories of outlawed unions and officially approved unions, any union desiring to maintain its status on the approved list must conform in policy and program to the rules that politicians and employers establish."

The late Philip Murray, President of the CIO assailed proposed legislation similar to this Bill in a letter to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor (January 9, 1952). He said, in part:

"As a basic philosophy, we in the CIO believe that the right of American workers to choose their own collective-bargaining representatives is as fundamental to our democratic way of life as the right to speak, to worship, and to assemble freely with one's fellow men. Encroachments upon this fundamental right to choose collective bargaining representatives should never be undertaken except after a showing that such encroachments are vitally necessary to our national safety. We do not believe any such showing has been made. . . .

"We believe that if the Government undertakes to determine what unions can represent workers in this country, it will have embarked upon the long trail toward Government control of unions. In the dictatorships of the world, unions exist at the sufferance of the state. We in America do not want to take a single step in that direction."

Testifying before the same Senate Committee, the late Allan S. Haywood, Director of Organization of the CIO, said:

"Government licensing of unions would inevitably involve thought control, since it would turn not on acts but on belief and loyalties. The determination of whether a union should be proscribed would necessarily reflect the individual political and economic views and attitudes of the Government officials making the determination. Once the gate is opened to Government proscribing of unions, the temptation will

be present to use the device to destroy any union with whose objectives the administration in power may not happen to agree."

Supported by Big Business

Just as organized labor has opposed the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill and its principles, big business has seized upon this opportunity to create company unions. The President of the NAM testifying before the House Committee on Education and Labor advocated legislation along the lines of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill. He said:

> "To accomplish this, it might be wise for the government, acting for all the people, to investigate and determine which collective bargaining agency is led or dominated by a communist group or other subversive groups. This should not be a responsibility for a private employer to undertake, nor for the NLRB. Upon such determination, by an appropriate government agency, employers would be freed of the obligation to bargain with such a union or to recognize it as representing its employees."

The union wrecking plan set forth in the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill has been the pet project of such corporations as the General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

General Electric Company Vice-President Boulware recently publicly proposed that,

> ". . . a cease-and-desist order prohibit[ed] the designated individuals and the organization from soliciting or reviewing union dues, encouraging or supporting strikes or other interferences with production, and from any attempt to compel employers to recognize or continue to recognize the organization or individual as a bargaining representative. Consideration should be given to providing criminal as well as civil penalties for violation of such a final order. . . ."

And the General Electric Counsel advised the Senate Labor Committee that General Electric "endorses S. 1254 heartily."

And Westinghouse Electric Corporation Vice-President Robert T. Blasier advised the Senate Labor Committee:

> "We believe a constructive step has been taken in Senate Bill 1254, introduced by Senator Goldwater on March 9, 1953. The objectives of this bill coincide generally with our views on this problem."

The "friends" of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill expose it as destructive of all organized labor.

EVERY LABOR UNION AND LABOR LEADER IN DANGER

How The Bill Endangers All Unions

The Bill sets up a series of "definitions" of "Communist Labor Representatives" and sets out certain facts which shall constitute "proof" of

being a "Communist labor representative." As the discussion below shows, these are broad enough to reach every labor union and labor leader in the country solely because they are engaged in legitimate union activity. This is especially so when we realize that the Bill—if enacted—would be administered in the spirit of McCarthyism in which it is written.

The "Definition" Of A Union "Communist Labor Representative."

The Bill sets up three alternative "definitions" of a "Communist labor representative." Each of them is broad enough to include every legitimate non-company union in the country.

The first of these "definitions"—Section 2(6)(a)—reads as follows:

> "(a) it or any parent labor organization with which it is affiliated is operated or functions in whole or in part as an instrumentality for promoting or publicizing and advocating the economic international and governmental doctrines, policies, or aims of the world Communist movement;"

The most striking thing about this definition—as about all these "definitions"—is that there is no requirement that the "policies" etc. which the union "promotes" or "advocates" be subversive. Any part of a legitimate union program in behalf of its members may be cause for outlawry of the union. The punishment turns not on what the *union* advocates but *who else* advocates the same thing. It is no defense to the drafters of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill that every item of a union's program is in the interests of its members. If the union's program "in whole or in part" coincides with the program of the "World Communist movement," the union is to be outlawed.

Communists advocate many things which unions advocate—FEPC, higher wages, health insurance, flood control, etc. This bill would forbid a union to advocate those things under penalty of outlawry. Discussing a similar provision of the Internal Security Act, former President Truman said:

> "This provision could easily be used to classify as Communist-front organization any organization which is advocating a single policy or objective which is also being urged by the Communist Party or by a Communist foreign government. In fact, this may be the intended result. . . .
>
> "It is not enough to say that this probably would not be done. The mere fact that it could be done shows clearly how the bill would open a Pandora's box of opportunities for official condemnation of organizations and individuals for perfectly honest opinions which happen to be stated also by Communists. . . ."

Big Business has always propagandized that the basic policies of the labor movement were "Communist." The magazine, *American Machinist* (February 16, 1955), mainly circulated among employers, quotes an employer survey as showing,

> "A surprising coincidence of attitudes between CIO official pub-

lications and Communist papers. Where attitude toward free enterprise is involved, CIO follows the Communist Party line with the persistence of a shadow."

An indication of the broad scope of this section and what is meant by "promoting Communism" is given by the indictment of Professor Lattimore for perjury in denying that he was a "promoter of Communism and Communist interests." Lattimore's activities consisted of trying to reform the government of Chiang Kai Shek so that Communism could be fought more vigorously and effectively. Communists also said that the Chiang Kai Shek government should be reformed. A grand jury found that Lattimore was "promoting" Communism.

The bill is deliberately without definition of the phrase "world Communist movement." Even if a union were willing to truckle completely to the McCarthyites it still could not be sure it had "purified" itself. At some future time a government board could always find that one of its policies was "in part" the policy of the undefined "world Communist movement" and outlaw it.

The "definition" of Section 2(6) (b) of the bill is even broader than Section 2(6) (a). It provides:

> "(b) it or any parent labor organization with which it is affiliated is operated or functions in whole or in part as an instrumentality for giving aid and support to any Communist foreign government, Communist-action organization, Communist-front organization or the world Communist movement."

Under this section it is not even necessary that a policy be "advocated." It is enough that the union give "aid and support"—whatever that means—to a "Communist foreign government, Communist action organization, Communist-front organization or the world Communist movement."

Under the Internal Security Act a labor union can be held to be a "Communist-front organization." By section 2(6)(b) of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill a union can be outlawed for "aiding and supporting" a legitimate strike by workers who belong to a union which is later declared to be a "Communist-front organization."

The fact that no union can protect itself from the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill is clearly shown by the definition of Section 2(6)(c) which provides:

> "(c) any individual found to be a Communist labor representative, is an officer or employee of, or is influential in or responsible for the policies of such organization, or is an officer or employee of, or is influential in or responsible for the policies of any parent labor organization with which such organization is affiliated."

Under this section a union can be outlawed merely because someone "influential in" the union is held to be a "Communist labor representative." Just as any union engaging in legitimate union activities may be outlawed

under the Act, so any union leader performing his duties may be outlawed. Not only is the individual labor leader penalized by the bill. His union may also be outlawed for his acts on behalf of its members.

As long as the labor movement has existed employer *provocateurs* have attempted to create framcups to destroy unions. This Bill makes their task easy. The definition of an individual "Communist labor representative" is so broad that any agent provocateur may easily bring himself within it and so destroy the union.

Even if an employer agent is exposed and rejected by the membership he still can destroy the union. The Board may still find he is "influential" in or "responsible for" the policies of the union.

The "Evidence" That A Union Is A "Communist Labor Representative."

Section 6(a) sets forth a series of factors the Board may consider "among other matters" in determining whether a union is a "Communist labor representative." These criteria, instead of narrowing the scope of the definition of a Communist labor representative to protect unions, broaden it to place every union in the country at the mercy of a government board.

As in the definitions, there is no requirement under these criteria that any of the actions of the union or its leaders be subversive. Any part of a legitimate union program can be used by the Board to outlaw a labor union. All that the bill makes important is whether or not Communist organizations have taken similar positions. Sections 6(a)(3) and 6(a)(4) of the Bill set forth the following criteria:

> "(3) whether its funds resources, or personnel, or the funds, resources or personnel of any parent organization with which it is affiliated have been used to advocate, disseminate, and publicize or otherwise promote the military or international economic or political policies of any Communist-action organization, Communist-front organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement;
>
> "(4) whether the positions advocated or supported by it or by any parent organization with which it is affiliated, particularly with respect to military or international economic or political matters have, during any substantial period of time, been identical or substantially identical to positions advocated on like matters by a Communist-action organization, Communist-front organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement . . ."

It is not even necessary under these sections that the union's position, in any part of its program, be identical with that of the Communists. All the bill requires is that some part of the union's program be in the opinion of a government board "substantially identical" with a Communist position on what the board considers to be "like matters."

Under the Internal Security Act a particular union can be held to be a

Communist front organization. Another union can be outlawed if its program bears a resemblance "in whole or in part" to that of the first union, and so on and on, union by union.

But a union can have no program at all or one which differs drastically from everything advocated by the Communists and still be abolished by a government board. Section 6(a) (2) of the Bill establishes the following criterion of 'guilt':

> "(2) whether it or any parent organization with which it is affiliated has knowingly accepted financial or other support from a Communist-action organization, Communist-front organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement;"

All that is necessary for the outlawry of a union under Section 6(a) (2) is that it have received strike relief for the families of its striking members from a union which the board later holds to be a "Communist front organization" or from an undefined "world Communist movement."

Under Section 6(a) (2) an international union which received per capita under its constitution from a local union which a government board held to be a "Communist front organization" or part of the "world Communist movement" could be outlawed even though the international itself was in complete agreement on every point with the McCarthyites.

Under the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill, no union leader and no union can know what part of a leader's activities in advancing the interest of the union and its members will cause his union to be outlawed. Sections 6(a) (1) and 6(a) (5) of the Bill establish the following criteria of guilt for a labor organization:

> "(1) whether any officers, employees, or others who have been active in its management or the management of any parent organization with which it is affiliated have been active in the management, direction, or supervision of, or have functioned as representatives of, any Communist-action organization, Communist-front organization, Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement, or have been subsequent to January 1, 1949, members of or participants in the activities of the Communist Party of the United States;"

> "(5) whether any officers, employees, or others active in its management, or officers, employees, or others active in the management of any parent organization with which it is affiliated, have participated in the activities of, and supported the programs and policies of, any international labor organization which regularly adheres to the policies advocated and supported by the world Communist movement, and whether the organization or any parent organization with which it is affiliated has, since January 1, 1949 sponsored or paid for, in whole or in part, the trip of any person or persons to a country controlled by a Communist foreign government."

At any time a government board may hold that the completely legitimate

activities of a labor leader on behalf of his members made him a "representative" of the undefined "world Communist movement" or of another union which is suddenly held to be a "Communist front organization," or to be unworthy of "support" under Section 6(a) (5).

HOW THE BILL ENDANGERS ALL LABOR LEADERS

The bill provides that individual labor leaders may be outlawed from the labor movement for life as "Communist labor representatives." These provisions are important not only to individual labor leaders, but to every union, since a union may be outlawed if it is associated with an individual found to be a "Communist labor representative."

The bill sets up three alternative definitions of an individual "Communist labor representative." Each of them is broad enough to place every individual labor leader in the country in danger.

Section 2(5) (a) of the Bill establishes the following definition of an individual "Communist labor representative."

> "(a) such person advocates or has aided or supported financially or otherwise, the advancement of the economic, international, military, and governmental doctrines, policies, or aims of the world Communist movement, while knowing or having reason to know that such doctrines, policies, or aims are those of the world Communist movement;"

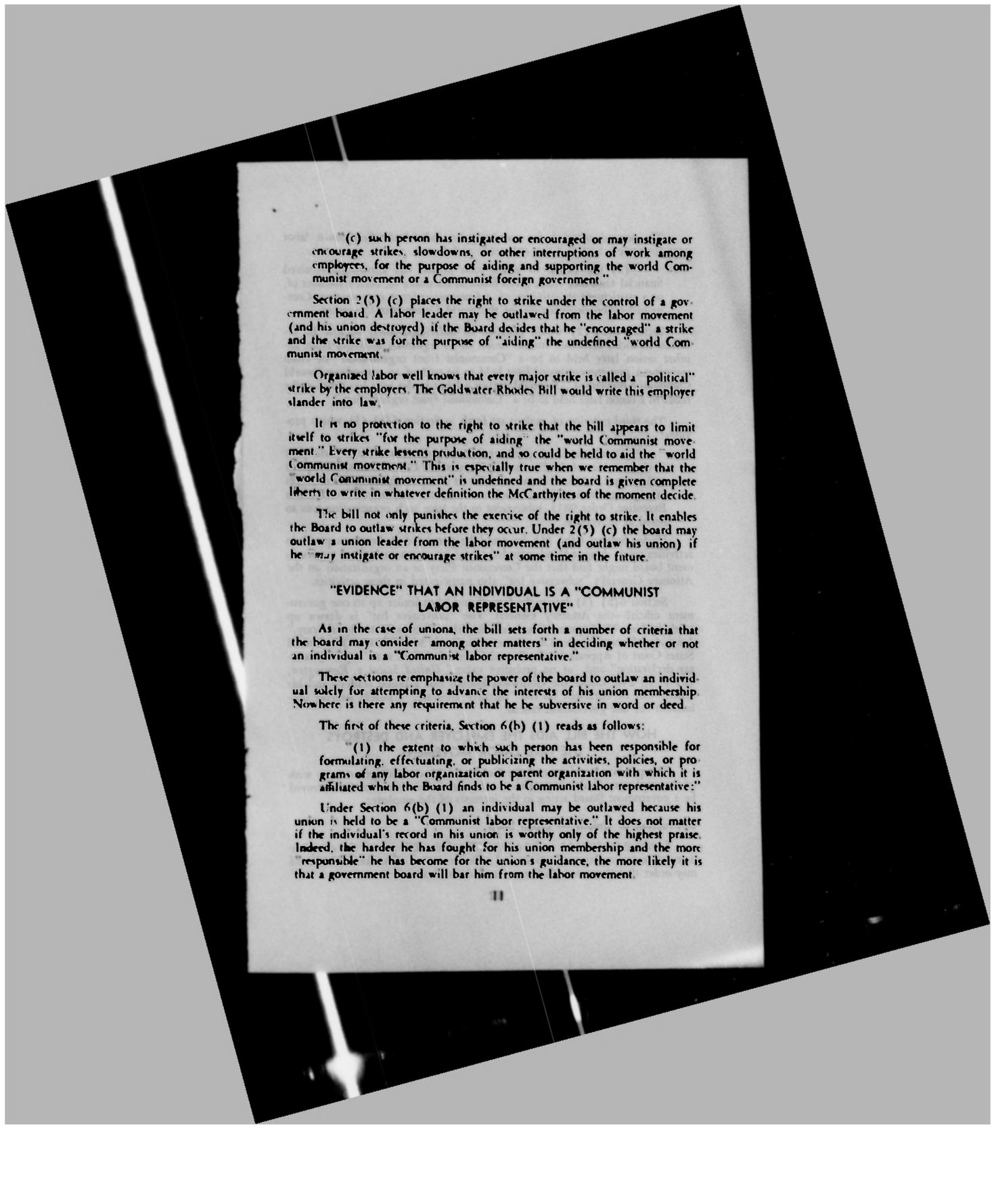
Like the sections of the bill applicable to unions, this provision penalizes an individual regardless of whether or not the "policies" he advocates are subversive. Whether or not they are in the interests of his union, an individual can be outlawed from the labor movement solely because some of the doctrines he advocates are also advocated by Communists. The plain effect of this provision is to deprive every union leader of his right of free speech on behalf of his union and to punish him for its exercise by putting him on a government blacklist.

Section 2(5) (b) sets up the following "definition" of a "Communist labor representative:"

> "(b) such person has knowingly aided or supported, financially or otherwise, any Communist-action organization, Communist-front organization, Communist foreign government or any organization listed as subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 subsequent to the time such organization was so listed;"

Under Section 2(5) (b) an individual need not even "advocate" a policy which Communists advocate. It is enough that in the opinion of a McCarthyite board, the policies a labor leader advocates "aid or support" —whatever that means--a "Communist front organization"--which may be another union.

Section 2(5) (c) of the Bill destroys the right to strike. It defines a "Communist labor representative" as follows:



"(c) such person has instigated or encouraged or may instigate or encourage strikes, slowdowns, or other interruptions of work among employees, for the purpose of aiding and supporting the world Communist movement or a Communist foreign government."

Section 2(5) (c) places the right to strike under the control of a government board. A labor leader may be outlawed from the labor movement (and his union destroyed) if the Board decides that he "encouraged" a strike and the strike was for the purpose of "aiding" the undefined "world Communist movement."

Organized labor well knows that every major strike is called a "political" strike by the employers. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill would write this employer slander into law.

It is no protection to the right to strike that the bill appears to limit itself to strikes "for the purpose of aiding" the "world Communist movement." Every strike lessens production, and so could be held to aid the "world Communist movement." This is especially true when we remember that the "world Communist movement" is undefined and the board is given complete liberty to write in whatever definition the McCarthyites of the moment decide.

The bill not only punishes the exercise of the right to strike. It enables the Board to outlaw strikes before they occur. Under 2(5) (c) the board may outlaw a union leader from the labor movement (and outlaw his union) if he "*may* instigate or encourage strikes" at some time in the future.

"EVIDENCE" THAT AN INDIVIDUAL IS A "COMMUNIST LABOR REPRESENTATIVE"

As in the case of unions, the bill sets forth a number of criteria that the board may consider "among other matters" in deciding whether or not an individual is a "Communist labor representative."

These sections re-emphasize the power of the board to outlaw an individual solely for attempting to advance the interests of his union membership. Nowhere is there any requirement that he be subversive in word or deed.

The first of these criteria, Section 6(b) (1) reads as follows:

"(1) the extent to which such person has been responsible for formulating, effectuating, or publicizing the activities, policies, or programs of any labor organization or parent organization with which it is affiliated which the Board finds to be a Communist labor representative;"

Under Section 6(b) (1) an individual may be outlawed because his union is held to be a "Communist labor representative." It does not matter if the individual's record in his union is worthy only of the highest praise. Indeed, the harder he has fought for his union membership and the more "responsible" he has become for the union's guidance, the more likely it is that a government board will bar him from the labor movement.

The second criterion for convicting an individual "Communist labor representative", Section 6(b) (2) reads as follows:

"(2) the extent to which such person has knowingly received financial assistance from, given financial assistance to, been a member of, or a participant in activities of, a Communist-front organization, Communist action organization, or the world Communist movement;"

Section 6(b) (2) would penalize an individual solely because he received financial assistance for his union in its legitimate activities from another union later held to be a "Communist front organization" or from someone a government board later held to be part of an amorphous "world Communist movement." It would outlaw a labor leader who has given strike relief to a union later held to be a "Communist front organization."

The third criterion of guilt is set forth in Section 6(b) (3) which provides:

"(3) whether such person has been a member of or a participant in the activities of the Communist Party of the United States, subsequent to January 1, 1949, or been a member of or a participant in the activities of any organization listed as subversive by the Attorney General under Executive Order 9835, subsequent to the time such organization was so listed as subversive."

Under Section 6(b) (3) he could be penalized if he participated in activities solely designed and intended to aid his union so long as a government board might find that the Communist Party or an organization on the Attorney General's "subversive list" also participated in these activities.

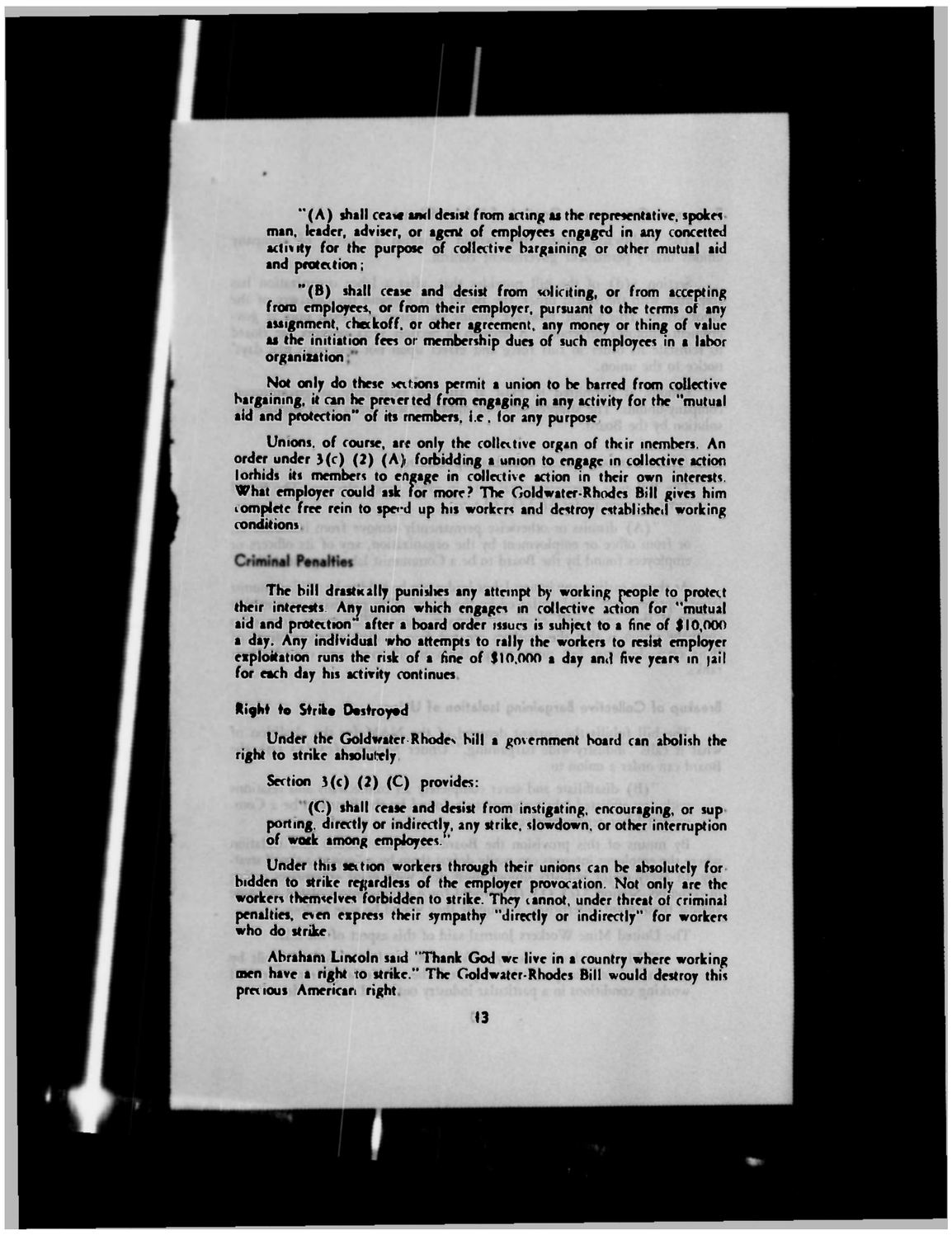
Section 6(b) (3) leaves the fate of any labor leader up to one government official—the Attorney General. The "subversive list" is drawn up solely by him. The Supreme Court described these lists as "patently arbitrary." *Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee* v. *McGrath*, 341 U.S. 123. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit described it as "a purely hearsay declaration" and "of no probative value." *United States* v. *Remington*, 191 F. 2d 246. Under the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill a union leader—and his union—can be outlawed on the "patently arbitrary," "purely hearsay declaration" of one government official.

HOW THE BILL AIDS THE EMPLOYER AND DESTROYS THE FREE LABOR MOVEMENT

The punitive provisions of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill grant every wish of the employers. Under its provisions a free labor movement can be destroyed by a government Board acting in the interests of the employer.

Destruction of Unions — Open Shop

Section 3(c) (2) (A) and 3(c) (2) (B) of the Bill permit the complete destruction and outlawry of unions and collective action of workers. The board may order that the union shall cease and desist from:



"(A) shall cease and desist from acting as the representative, spokesman, leader, adviser, or agent of employees engaged in any concetted activity for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid and protection;

"(B) shall cease and desist from soliciting, or from accepting from employees, or from their employer, pursuant to the terms of any assignment, checkoff, or other agreement, any money or thing of value as the initiation fees or membership dues of such employees in a labor organization."

Not only do these sections permit a union to be barred from collective bargaining, it can be perverted from engaging in any activity for the "mutual aid and protection" of its members, i.e., for any purpose.

Unions, of course, are only the collective organ of their members. An order under 3(c) (2) (A) forbidding a union to engage in collective action forbids its members to engage in collective action in their own interests. What employer could ask for more? The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill gives him complete free rein to speed up his workers and destroy established working conditions.

Criminal Penalties

The bill drastically punishes any attempt by working people to protect their interests. Any union which engages in collective action for "mutual aid and protection" after a board order issues is subject to a fine of $10,000 a day. Any individual who attempts to rally the workers to resist employer exploitation runs the risk of a fine of $10,000 a day and five years in jail for each day his activity continues.

Right to Strike Destroyed

Under the Goldwater-Rhodes bill a government board can abolish the right to strike absolutely.

Section 3(c) (2) (C) provides:

"(C) shall cease and desist from instigating, encouraging, or supporting, directly or indirectly, any strike, slowdown, or other interruption of work among employees."

Under this section workers through their unions can be absolutely forbidden to strike regardless of the employer provocation. Not only are the workers themselves forbidden to strike. They cannot, under threat of criminal penalties, even express their sympathy "directly or indirectly" for workers who do strike.

Abraham Lincoln said "Thank God we live in a country where working men have a right to strike." The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill would destroy this precious American right.

Permanent Government Control of Labor Unions

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill would establish a system of company unions under permanent government control.

Section 3(d) of the bill provides that, after a labor organization has complied with the Board order, the Board may suspend the outlawry of the labor union. This action, however, means the union will exist only at government-employer sufferance. A proviso to Section 3(d) permits the Board to reinstate its order in full force and effect upon not less than five days' notice to the union.

Unions, if permitted to exist at all, can exist only as government-company-unions. The slightest sign of militancy will mean their instant dissolution by the Board.

Ends Union Democracy and Membership Control

The Bill puts a governmental veto in every union election. The Board may order a union under 3(c)(1)(A) to

> "(A) dismiss or otherwise permanently remove from influence in, or from office or employment by the organization, any of its officers or employees found by the Board to be a Communist labor representative;"

As shown earlier, any honest labor leader can be held to be a "Communist labor representative" and outlawed by the Board. This provision insures that unions if they exist will exist as company unions. The surest sign of a company union is that the workers are not free to elect representatives of their own choosing, but must accept the veto of some one outside their ranks.

Breakup of Collective Bargaining Isolation of Unions

The bill fulfills the current demand of the NAM for the abolition of what it calls "industry-wide bargaining." Under Section 3(c)(1)(B) the Board can order a union to

> "(B) disaffiliate and sever completely all connections and relations with any affiliated labor organization found by the Board to be a Communist labor representative;"

By means of this provision the Board can force unions into isolation where the employer interests can easily defeat them by a "one-at-a-time" strategy. In every major industry unions must deal with giant enterprises acting in common. Section 3(c)(1)(B) would force unions into isolated struggle against these giant enterprises, a struggle they would be sure to lose.

The United Mine Workers Journal said of this aspect of the bill:

> "This is a clever ruse by which men can be accused of 'guilt by association' in one particular city and the whole wage structure and working conditions in a particular industry outlawed nationwide.

"This is certainly dealing from the bottom of the deck on the matter of outlawing industry-wide bargaining."

Destroys the NLRA

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill fulfills the employers' long held ambition of complete destruction of the Wagner Act. Not content with their attempt to cripple labor unions by Taft-Hartley, they seek complete destruction of the National Labor Relations Act by the provisions of this bill.

Section 5(a) of the bill provides that when the Board finds a union or union leader is a "Communist labor representative" they shall have no rights under the National Labor Relations Act, and that no action by workers "in conjunction with" them shall be protected by the Act.

This section not only deprives those unions and labor leaders whom the Board chooses to label "Communist labor representatives" of any rights under the National Labor Relations Act—no matter how flagrant the employer's anti-union activity. It provides a way for an employer to tie up an unfair labor practice charge or an election proceeding indefinitely. Every hearing will be turned into an investigation of whether or not the workers involved are "in conjunction with" the outlawed union or union leader. The opportunities for employer frameups and perjury under such a provision are obvious. Even if these employer attempts are ultimately unsuccessful, the employer is given an opportunity to prolong the proceedings to such an extent that by the time relief is obtained, it is meaningless.

Restores Government by Injunction
Destroys the Norris-LaGuardia Act

In securing the passage of Taft-Hartley the employer interests were only partially successful in their efforts to secure complete repeal of the Norris-La Guardia Act. Taft-Hartley while it allows the government to seek injunctions against labor still limits private employers in their efforts to secure injunctions in labor disputes. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill would once again give employers the right to obtain labor injunctions in the Federal Courts, without the protections to labor afforded by the Norris-LaGuardia Act and would reinstate the "government by injunction" of the federal courts against which the labor movement struggled so many years.

Section 5(b) of the bill provides that the Norris LaGuardia Act shall not apply to a labor dispute where a "Communist labor representative" (union or individual) is indirectly involved in such controversy, even though the striking union and its leaders are not held to be "Communist labor representative."

This provision means:

(1) An employer can obtain an injunction against a union without

notice to the union and without a hearing simply by alleging in his papers that a "Communist labor representative" is "indirectly involved."

(2) That all strike relief can be enjoined.

(3) Strikes can be enjoined.

(4) Contributions of funds for the defense of strikers in the courts can be enjoined.

(5) Peaceful picketing can be enjoined.

Destruction of Union Contracts

Even before the Board reaches a decision the bill provides for the complete destruction of bargaining relationships. After a union is found to be a "Communist labor representative," its members have no rights under their contract.

Section 14[a] of the bill provides that after the Attorney General commences an action, the NLRB must order an election if 20% of the employees in the bargaining unit (the NLRB now requires 30%) petition for one. The fact that a contract is in existence is no defense to such a petition as it is at present.

Under the so-called *Midwest Piping* doctrine of the NLRB, an employer is forbidden to deal with a union while a representation proceeding is pending. Thus, even before a union is found to be a "Communist labor representative" under the bill, its members can lose their rights under their contracts.

After a union is found to be a "Communist labor representative" the rights of its members under their contracts are completely destroyed. Federal courts are forbidden to entertain actions brought under these contracts by the union. Thus, union members already deprived of their right to bargain collectively through their unions are also deprived of their right to enforce their contracts in the Federal courts.

Life Sentence for Labor Leaders

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill permits the Board to apply the provisions of Section 3(c) (2) (A) and 3(c) (2) (C) (set forth above, pp. 12-13) to individual labor leaders in addition to unions. In addition the Board is given broad powers to make any other order against individuals they deem necessary.

[a] ". . . For this purpose, the National Labor Relations Board is specifically empowered, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 9(c) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and notwithstanding any administrative policy of the National Labor Relations Board, to direct an election of representatives in any bargaining unit then represented by a labor organization or individual against which a proceeding under this Act has been commenced by the Attorney General: *Provided*, That there has been filed with the National Labor Relations Board a petition for such an election by 20 per centum or more of the employees in such bargaining unit."

As applied to individuals these provisions in effect constitute a criminal penalty for life. A worker who is declared to be a "Communist labor representative" is forbidden by Section 3(c) (2) (A) from engaging in any concerted activities in which he may be interested. If he is discriminated against by the employer, he may not seek the aid of his fellow workers to protect the working conditions in the shop, nor may he join with his fellow workers in any concerted activity connected with their mutual problems. If there is a strike in the plant, he is forbidden to participate in it or "support" it. He is made into an economic and social pariah. The penalty is far more severe than any term in jail could possibly be.

The penalty against an individual provided by the bill lasts for life. The Act specifically provides [Sec. 3 (d)] that the Board itself has no power to revoke the designation of an individual as a "Communist labor representative."

Under the bill an individual—solely for his legitimate work as a union leader—may be subjected to a life sentence of economic outlawry, based solely on a McCarthyite estimate of his union's policies.

PROCEDURE UNDER THE BILL

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill is to be administered by the Subversive Activities Control Board established under Senator McCarran's Act of 1950.

Filing of Petition by Attorney General

If the Attorney General has "reason to believe" that any union or union leader is a "Communist labor representative" he "shall" file a petition with the Subversive Activities Control Board (hereafter called SACB) to that effect. The petition must be verified and contain statements of facts upon which the Attorney General relies.

Hearing

SACB then serves the parties named with a notice of hearing to be held not less than 5 days after service. The parties can file an answer and appear and give testimony at the hearing. SACB has discretion to allow "any other person" to intervene and present testimony. Rules of Evidence are not controlling.

The hearing is to be held before a "panel" of from 3 to 5 members appointed by SACB from a "Labor Panel" consisting of retired Federal judges who volunteer for such service. The record of the hearing is then filed with the SACB and it may take further testimony or hear argument before it issues its decision.

The Board or its Labor Panel is given full power to issue subpoenaes which will be enforced by the federal courts. Under this power the Board

can compel a union to produce its membership lists and minutes of all meetings (no matter how confidential) at a public hearing where they will be opened for inspection by an employer or his agents.

Hearings are to be public and the Board is given authority to exclude any party or attorney from the hearings whom it finds guilty of "misconduct." Despite the exclusion of the party or attorney the Board is authorized to proceed in the absence of a party.

Court Review and Enforcement

A party aggrieved by an order of the SACB may file a notice of its objections with the SACB within 10 days after he receives the order. The SACB must then petition a Court of Appeals (or if no Court of Appeals is in session a District Court) for enforcement of the order and for "appropriate temporary relief or restraining order."

The courts are given power to modify or reverse the decision of the Board but the findings of the Board (that there are "reasonable grounds to believe" applies to the individual or union concerned) if supported by "substantial evidence" shall be inclusive.

Any order which the court may issue enforcing the order of the SACB is exempted from the provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

Criminal Penalties

The act provides substantial criminal penalties for any union or individual who does not obey orders of the Board, or who continues functioning as a labor organization or labor leader while a Board order is in effect.

A union is to be fined $10,000 a day for each day it continues to function as a union. A labor leader may be sentenced to 5 years in jail and fined $10,000 for each day he continues to function as a labor leader.

THE GOLDWATER-RHODES BILL VS. THE CONSTITUTION

No bill that oppresses labor unions and labor leaders as this bill does can be consistent with the democratic form of government provided by our constitution. Every iota of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill does violence to our constitutional form of government.

Right to Organize and Strike

The Supreme Court of the United States long ago recognized that the right of workers to organize in unions of their own choosing and to strike are "fundamental rights." *NLRB* v. *Jones & Laughlin* 301 US 1. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill would transform these fundamental rights of American workers into "privileges" subject to the whim of the government board. Such a transformation is impermissible under our form of government.

Freedom to Choose Union Leadership

The Supreme Court in recognizing the fundamental right of workers to organize and strike recognized also that "collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice."

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill destroys the right of a union to choose its own leadership and transforms the unions into company unions. Such provisions are clearly unconstitutional.

Freedom of Speech

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill punishes unions and their leaders solely for words and deeds in the legitimate interest of the union membership — words and deeds in no way subversive. This is a clear violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed all Americans by the First Amendment which provides in unmistakable terms, "Congress shall make no law abridging freedom of speech."

This violation of the constitution is especially atrocious because it is directed at working men and women. Workers more than any other group need freedom of speech. The basic weapons of workers in defending their living standards and those of their families is their ability to organize, to picket and to appeal to their fellow citizens for support. These rights depend upon the preservation of the First Amendment.

Freedom of speech can only be restricted under our constitution when the speech constitutes a "clear and present danger." The words and deeds of unions and union leaders in defense of the interests of workers can never constitute a "clear and present danger" to any legitimate interest. No doctrine of guilt by association (the basic principle of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill) can destroy this constitutional fact.

The Right of Trial By Jury

The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution provides that every person accused in a criminal proceeding shall enjoy a right to trial by jury. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill denies that right to union leaders.

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill places a life sentence of economic servitude upon union leaders who were found to be "Communist labor representatives." This is a sentence far more severe than those imposed in criminal courts.

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill by attempting to deprive union leaders of trial by a "jury of their peers" and to try them before a government board chosen in the spirit of McCarthyism violates the constitution.

APPENDIX

CONSTITUTIONAL INFIRMITIES OF THE GOLDWATER-RHODES BILL

I. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill Violates the First Amendment of the Federal Constitution in that it Deprives Workers of Their Freedom of Assembly and Their Right to Organize into Unions of Their Own Choosing.

The Bill unconstitutionally deprives workers in an outlawed union of their right to engage in concerted activity "for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid and protection." [Sec. 11(a); Sec. 3(c)(2).] The Bill further unconstitutionaly deprives any labor leader who is outlawed by the Board of his right to associate with his fellow-workers. [Sec. 11(a); Sec. 3(c)(2).] Both these deprivations are unconstitutional.

The First Amendment to the Constitution provides:

> "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging . . . the right of the people peaceably to assemble. . . ."

The Supreme Court of the United States has said, *DeJonge* v. *Oregon*, 299 U.S. 353 (1937):

> "It follows from these considerations that consistently with the federal constitution, peaceful assembly for lawful discussion cannot be made a crime."

In *Thomas* v. *Collins*, 323 U.S. 516, 539-540 (1945), the Supreme Court held that the right of workers to organize is a concommitant part of the constitutional right of assembly.

In *Jones & Laughlin* v. *National Labor Relations Board*, 301 U.S. 1, the Supreme Court held that the right to organize is a "fundamental right." The Supreme Court said:

> ". . . Employees have as clear a right to organize and select their representatives for lawful purposes as the respondent has to organize its business and select their own officers and agents. . . . Long ago we stated the reason for labor organizations. We said that they were organized out of the necessities of the situation; that a single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer; that he was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family; that, if the employer refused to pay him the wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and resist arbitrary and unfair treatment; that union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer We said that such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interference with freedom of choice." (at p. 622)

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill makes a "mockery" of freedom of choice. It unconstitutionally deprives workers of their freedom of assembly and their fundamental right to organize.

II. **The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill Violates the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution in that it Abridges Freedom of Speech.**

Under the scheme of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill the deprivation of freedom of assembly results from the workers' exercise of freedom of speech, individually or through their union. The Bill is rife with punitive measures for constitutionally protected speech. It punishes "promoting, publicizing and advocating" [Sec. 2(6)(a)]; "giving aid and support" [2(6)(b)]. It punishes a labor organization because it may "advocate, disseminate and publicize or otherwise promote" [6 (a) (3)], or because of the positions advocated if supported by it" [6(a)(4)]; or because persons influential therein "support the programs and policies of another organization [6 (a) (5)]. It punishes individuals because of the policies they have "aided or supported" [2 (5) (a), 2 (5) (b)], or because of the policies they "advocate" [2 (5) (a)].

The Constitution forbids any abridgement of freedom of speech absent a clear and present danger. *Dennis* v. *United States*, 341 U.S. 494 (1951). Nowhere in the Bill is there any requirement that a clear and present danger must be shown, or any indication that the drafters of the Bill considered that it was necessary that such a danger be shown, before freedom of speech be abridged.

The constitutional right of freedom of speech extends to workers as to all Americans. The Supreme Court, in *Thornhill* v. *Alabama*, 310 U.S. 88, 103 (1940), set out the necessity requiring such constitutional protection.

> "Free discussion concerning conditions in industry and the causes of labor disputes appears to us indispensable to the effective and intelligent use of the processes of popular government to shape the destiny of modern industrial society."

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill seizes upon public discussion as the basis for a criminal charge. In so doing it violates the First Amendment. In *DeJonge* v. *Oregon*, 299 U.S. 353, the Supreme Court said:

> "... If the persons assembling have committed crimes elsewhere, if they have formed or are engaged in a conspiracy against the public peace and order, they may be prosecuted for their conspiracy or other violation of valid laws. But it is a different matter when the State, instead of prosecuting them for such offenses, seizes upon mere participation in a peaceable assembly and a lawful public discussion as the basis for a criminal charge."

See, also, *United States* v. *CIO*, 335 U.S. 106.

The penalties placed upon individual participants in union activities are equally unconstitutional. In *Thomas* v. *Collins*, 323 U.S. 516, 536-537, the Supreme Court said:

> "When legislation or its application can confine labor leaders on such actions to innocuous and abstract discussions of the virtues of trade unions and so becloud even this with doubt, uncertainty and the risk of penalty, freedom of speech for them will be at an end."

If the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill is enacted, freedom of speech for all participants in union activities "will be at an end."

III. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill Violates the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution in that It is a Vaguely and Indefinitely Drawn Criminal Statute.

The mandates of the Fifth Amendment that "due process" be afforded persons who may be deprived of life, liberty or property, and of the First Amendment that free speech shall be protected, require that a penal statute or one restricting free speech be definite and certain in the categories of its restrictions so as to give notice of the acts forbidden to all who may come within its terms, and to those who administer the law.

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill fails to meet this constitutional requirement. It is so vague and indefinite that it gives the unions and individuals affected no notice of the acts which will bring about their outlawry. The only certainty in the Act is that it will punish unions and individuals for acts protected by the First Amendment. The same vagueness places complete power in the SACB to outlaw individuals—not according to law—but according to the arbitrary anti-union prejudices of its members.

The "world Communist movement," a phrase which occurs throughout the Bill, is completely undefined. No guidance is given to a union as to what is a "representative of" a "Communist action organization," "Communist front organization," or the "world Communist movement" [Sec. 6 (a) (1)]. The statute places a completely impossible burden on a union in outlawing it for association with a "Communist labor representative" when the statute itself describes an individual "Communist labor representative" in terms that penalize individual activities solely on behalf of the interests of the union membership.

The Supreme Court of the United States has said in *Connally* v. *General Construction* Co., 269 U.S. 385:

> "That the terms of a penal statute creating a new offense must be sufficiently explicit to inform those who are subject under it what conduct on their part will render them liable to those penalties is a well recognized requirement consonant alike with ordinary notions of fair play and the settled rules of law. And a statute which either forbids or requires the doing of an act in terms so vague that men of common intelligence must necessarily guess at its meaning and differ as to its application, violates the first essential of due process of law."

Also,

> "A failure of a statute limiting freedom of expression to give fair notice of what acts will be punished, and such a statute's inclusion of prohibitions against expressions protected by the principles of the first amendment, violates an accused's rights under the procedural due process and freedom of speech and press." *Winters* v. *New York*, 333 U.S. 507 (1948)

The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill, since it gives the SACB unlimited power to outlaw unions and individual participants in union activities, establishes an "instrument for the arbitrary suppression of views" such as was held illegal and unconstitutional in *Hague* v. *CIO*, 307 U.S. 496. See, also *Lanzetta* v. *New Jersey*, 306 U.S. 451.

IV. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill Violates the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States in that It Rests Upon the Unconstitutional Principle of Guilt by Association.

Under the scheme of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill a union or individuals may be outlawed solely because of their association with other unions[5] individuals.

"Guilt by association" is clearly an unconstitutional doctrine.

"At this point it is appropriate to mention what will be more fully developed later—that under our traditions beliefs are personal and not a matter of mere association, and that men in adhering to a political party or other organization notoriously do not subscribe unqualifiedly to all of its platforms or asserted principles." (*Schneiderman* v. *United States*, 320 U.S. 118, p. 136 (1936)).

In *Bridges* v. *Nixon*, 326 U.S. 135 (1945), Justice Murphy stated (at p. 163):

"The deportation statute completely ignores the traditional American doctrine requiring personal guilt rather than guilt by association or imputation before a penalty or punishment is inflicted.

"The statute does not require that an alien, to be deportable, must personally advocate or believe in the forceful overthrow of the Government. It is enough if he is a member or an affiliate of an organization which advocates such a doctrine. And in this case the Government admits that it has neither claimed nor attempted to prove that Harry Bridges personally advocated or believed in the proscribed doctrine. There is no evidence, moreover, that he understood the Communist Party to advocate an overt act directed to the realization of such an aim.

"The doctrines of personal guilt is one of the most fundamental principles of our jurisprudence. It partakes of the very essence of the concept of freedom and due process of law. *Schneiderman* v. *United States*, 320 U.S. 118, 154, 87 L. ed. 1796, 63 S. Ct. 1333. It prevents the persecution of the innocent for the beliefs and actions of others."

The Supreme Court held in *Deionge* v. *Oregon*, 299 U.S. 353 (1937):

". . . The question, if the rights of free speech and peaceable assembly are to be preserved, is not, as to the auspices under which the meeting is held, but as to its purpose; not as to the relations of the speakers but whether their utterances transcend the bounds of the freedom of speech which the Constitution protects."

See, also, *Wieman* v. *Updegraff*, 73 S. Ct. 215 (1953).

V. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill Violates the Fifth Amendment in that There is No "Reasonable Relation to the Apprehended Evil."

The Constitution requires that legislation of the nature of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill bear a reasonable relation to the apprehended evil. *American Communications Assn.* v. *Douds*, 330 U.S. 382 (1950). There is no such relationship here.

The smoke-screen of references to "Communism" used by the drafters of the Bill cannot conceal that the Bill punishes union activities undertaken solely in the interests of union members. The exercise by a worker either in-

dividually or through his union of his right to advance policies which he considers proper for his union, of his right to associate with other unions and individuals for the advancement of their legitimate ends; of the right to raise funds for the support of his union, do not bear any reasonable relationship to any danger which Congress has the power to prevent.

VI. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill Violates Article I, Section 1, and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution in that it Represents an Unconstitutional Delegation of Legislative Power.

Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution of the United States declares that,

> "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in the Congress of the United States . . ."

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 empowers Congress,

> "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution"

its general powers. Congress manifestly is not permitted to abdicate or to transfer to others the essential legislative functions with which it is thus vested. *Panama Refining Company* v. *Ryan*, 293 U.S. 388 (1938).

A "roving commission" created by Congress to investigate and correct evils exemplifies an unconstitutional delegation of power.

> "Here . . . is an attempted delegation not confined to any single act nor to any class or group of acts identified or described by reference to a standard. Here, in effect, is a roving commission to inquire into evils and, upon discovery, to correct them . . . This is delegation running riot. No such plenitude of power is susceptible of transfer. The statute, however, aims at nothing else, as one can learn both from its terms and from the administrative practice under it. Nothing less is aimed at by the Code submitted to our scrutiny." (*Schechter* v. *United States*, 295 U.S. 495, 551-553. Cardozo, J.)

Inasmuch as the "standards" of the Goldwater-Rhodes Bill are so vague and indefinite that they constitute a "roving commission" to the SACB to govern the unions of the country as it wishes, the Bill is fatally defective as an abdication by Congress of its essential legislative function.

VII. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill Violates the Fifth Amendment in that It Fails to Afford Procedural Due Process of Law.

Section 6 (b)(3) proscribes individuals (and consequently unions) who are members of or participants in the activities of an organization listed by the Attorney General as "subversive." This list is made without due process of law and is patently arbitrary. *Joint Anti-Fascist Committee* v. *McGrath*, 341 U.S. 123 (1951). No notice or hearing is held, no opportunity to present evidence is given and no right of cross-examination is afforded. The Goldwater-Rhodes Bill, therefore, since it incorporates this unconstitutional procedure by the Attorney General, as a basis of guilt, is itself a violation of the Constitution.

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ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Good Friday Observance Committee

April 2, 1958

Teamsters Union
Teamsters Building
100 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In Connection with the observance of Good Friday the Committee wishes to have as many buildings as possible extinguish all lights in the buildings except those lights which will form a Cross on the exterior thereof, from 6:00 o'clock p.m., on Holy Thursday, April 3, 1958, to the morning of Good Friday, April 4, 1958.

We wish that you would arrange to have a Cross of Lights exhibited on your building during the above mentioned hours.

A favorable reply will be appreciated.

Respectfully,

Martin A. Cook

Martin A. Cook, Chairman
Cross of Lights Committee

Our Purpose — To secure the voluntary cooperation of Government and Business in the National Capital Area in the reverent observance of Good Friday by allowing religious-minded employees to attend church services during this sacred day.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Goodbody + Co.
X Gateway Transportation

Research Study

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March 26, 1962

NOTE: THIS STUDY IS NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE STATES IN WHICH GOODBODY & CO. MAINTAINS OFFICES.

GATEWAY TRANSPORTATION

CAPITALIZATION: 12/31/61

	Amount	% of Total
Debt	$ 6,935,000 (a)	63.5
Common Stock Equity	3,987,500 (b)	36.5
Total	$10,922,500	100.0

CURRENT POSITION: 12/31/61

Cash	$1,635,000
Total Current Assets	4,394,000
Total Current Liabilities	4,126,000
Net Working Capital	$ 268,000

(a) Includes $1,888,000 debt due in one year. (b) 575,059 shares outstanding.

Price	Dividend	% Yield	Earnings 1962 (Est.)	1961	1960	Traded
16	$0.50	3.1	$1.60 (a)	$1.41	$0.65	O-T-C

(a) Based on 625,059 shares currently outstanding.

OPINION AND SUMMARY Among trucking company stocks, Gateway Transportation common sells at one of the lowest ratios to earnings. In part, this reflects the fact that the stock is unseasoned, having been offered early this year. Results in 1961 were among the best in the industry, net income rising 116.3% on a gain in operating revenues of 8.6%. An even larger percentage gain in revenues is forecast this year, but earnings will be held back somewhat by heavy expenses resulting from the severe weather conditions in the territory served. However, we estimate an increase of about 25% in net income for 1962.

The yield on Gateway common is below average, but the payout is low and an increase in the dividend would be likely if earnings this year approximate our estimate. Balance sheet position of the company was strengthened considerably last year and further improvement is anticipated. At the current level, close to the issuance price, we consider Gateway Transportation common to have favorable profit potentials.

HISTORY AND BUSINESS Like most motor carriers, Gateway in 1896, started as a small local cartage company. By 1953, the company operated interstate and intrastate in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri, as well as in Wisconsin, where it originated. During the past decade a large expansion program has extended the company's routes east of Chicago, through Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to Buffalo, New York. Through this route extension and internal growth, revenues rose from $6.1 million in 1951 to $31.0 million last year.

Most of the route extensions, having been acquired through the purchase of bankrupt companies, were bought cheaply. However, earnings of Gateway were held back because of the need to build up the acquired companies. This, of course, took time, but the sharp gain in earnings last year indicates that the integration problem may have now been solved. The expansion program has been substantially completed and future growth is expected to be largely internal. The present route structure has not been fully exploited and a considerable traffic potential exists in cities where the company has authority to operate and where there has not been enough time to develop maximum traffic. In this regard, it is interesting that a substantial increase in revenue is projected for this year, and that all of the increase will come from presently authorized routes.

In common with other trucking companies, Gateway is faced with heavy competition. However, this has not prevented substantial growth. Railroad piggyback, the most recent form

THIS IS NOT TO BE DEEMED A PROSPECTUS NOR A SOLICITATION OF ORDERS.
Information presented herein, while obtained from sources we believe to be reliable, is not

of competition, has not been and is not expected to be much of a problem for Gateway. The company's average haul, approximately 350 miles, is below the economic distance for piggy-back operations. Over 60% of Gateway's revenues come from less-than-truckload shipments, and this type of traffic is not normally profitable for the railroads.

Gateway's equipment, especially motive power, is modern. On October 31, 1961, the road owned 284 diesel tractors, all of which had been purchased in the previous three years. The capital expenditure program this year provides for the purchase of 101 diesels, which will replace the bulk of the gasoline tractors, and also includes the purchase of 108-40 foot trailers, which will raise ownership of these large trailers to 691. The new equipment, to cost over $2.0 million, should improve operating efficiency. Replacement of equipment in the future is expected to be a slower rate.

EARNINGS RECORD AND PROSPECTS

As shown in the following table, Gateway's record over the past six years has been favorable, especially so when one considers that during most of the period the company was burdened with expenses relative to integrating the new companies and routes into the system.

	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Operating Ratio	Net Income	Earned Per Share (a)
1961	$31,068,000	$29,121,000	93.7%	$810,000	$1.41
1960	28,595,000	27,536,000	96.3	375,000	0.65
1959	23,785,000	22,732,000	95.6	441,000	0.76
1958	17,924,000	16,927,000	94.4	437,000	0.76
1957	16,318,000	15,373,000	94.2	345,000	0.60
1956	14,867,000	14,023,000	94.3	308,000	0.54

(a) Based on 575,059 shares outstanding on December 31, 1961.

We are currently estimating revenues for this year at $36.0 million (up 16%) and net income at $1.0 million (up 23%). A greater rise in net income had originally been projected, but expenses inherent in one of the worst winters in the territory will hold back earnings. However, first quarter results, despite the storms, are not expected to be greatly different from those of a year ago, when 10¢ per share was earned. The first quarter is usually the lowest earnings period for the company.

CAPITALIZATION AND FINANCES

The company's balance sheet, although not one of the more conservative in the industry, showed important improvement in the past year. Total debt at the 1961 year-end of $6.9 million was $1.5 million below a year earlier. Cash increased $500,000 in the period, but working capital was off approximately $70,000. Working capital at $261,000 is low and if debt-due-in-one year were included in current liabilities, the company would show a working capital deficit. However, because trucking is a cash business, large working capital is not required. Many successful companies in the industry have been operating with a working capital deficit for years.

The ratio which we consider of greatest importance in trying to gauge the financial strength of a trucking company is the relationship of debt-due-in-one year to annual depreciation. Depreciation and amortization of Gateway last year totaled $1,875,000, as compared with $1,888,000 of debt due in 1962. As of the 1960 year-end maturing debt was 22% higher than depreciation. From this point of view the company made substantial progress last year.

With the exception of one year, cash dividends have been paid in each year since 1933. The current dividend rate of 12 1/2¢ quarterly represents a 35% payout, a relatively low distribution of earnings for a trucking company. If earnings approximate our estimate of $1.60 a share this year, some increase in the dividend rate would be likely. However, we believe that the payout rate will continue on the low side until further progress has been made in strengthening the balance sheet. This should not take too long because reduced capital expenditures after this year combined with continued improvement in earnings should allow further financial progress.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

L.P.B.

LPB:ct
RD-7108

NOTE: We make a market in this issue which incidentally may require from time to time that we maintain a position in it.

TELEPHONE BARCLAY 7-0100
BELL TELETYPE N Y 1-455

CABLE ADDRESS "ACCURATE"
PRIVATE WIRES TO PRINCIPAL CITIES

CUSTOMERS SPECIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT
FREDERIC H. HAHN
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GENERAL PARTNERS
GARRETT GOODBODY
DOUGLAS WILLIAMS

GOODBODY & CO.

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HOME OFFICE
115 BROADWAY

MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE
MIDWEST STOCK EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
AND
OTHER PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
January 8, 1959

Mr. Abraham Weiss
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1
D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goodbody & Co.

Dear Mr. Weiss:

For some little time now you have been receiving our research material. I hope you have found it helpful to your investment problems.

At this time I would be interested to hear whether you find our work is of real service to you and whether there is a possibility that we may be able to do business with you. Naturally, we are more than pleased to have you contact us by collect telephone or teletype for orders or for research opinions. We will be glad to review any lists of securities or help you in any other way.

May I hear from you?

Sincerely yours,

DW:mu

Douglas Williams

THIS IS NOT TO BE DEEMED A PROSPECTUS NOR A SOLICITATION OF ORDERS
Information presented herein, while obtained from sources we believe to be reliable, is not guaranteed.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Goodman, Henry

X

X

November 21, 1955

Mr. Henry Goodman
Mayer-Heard Building
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Goodman:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 14, addressed to Mr. English and me relative to the establishment of a recreational area for our members at Nogales, Arizona. Under the regulations of our investment plan, we are not now in position to consider this kind of program.

Please accept my appreciation for your letter and brochure.

Sincerely yours,

DB:js
aw

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

Henry Goodman
MAYER-HEARD BUILDING
ALPINE 8-6404
Phoenix, Arizona

November 14, 1955

Mr. Dave Beck, President
and Mr. John F. English, Secretary
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeaurs,
Warehousemen and Helpers of America
100 Indian Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Beck and Mr. English:

At the suggestion of my good friend, Elmer F. Vickers, Sr., President of Arizona State Federation of Labor, I am sending you the enclosed brochure, which I believe you will find completely informative.

We were discussing the possibility of the use of such a complete facility, for either, a rest home, sanitorium, hospital, old age home, or perhaps a vacation recreational area for your members.

The price is far below the possibility of replacement and the additional acreage has definite enhancement value, either for enlargement, or expansion purposes, or subdividing for residences.

The appraiser for a leading insurance company wrote in his report, . . ." it is my opinion that a reasonable loan valuation is $280,000.00. I have not included any of the furnishings in this loan valuation appraisal"... (available to interested parties).

Since this appraisal, the new $40,000.00 swimming pool was built, and is not included in the above figure.

The property in its entirety may be acquired on very satisfactory terms.

Should this have any interest for you, and further information is desired, a line or phone call will bring it to you immediately. A visit in person, is of course preferrable.

Cordially,

Henry Goodman

HENRY GOODMAN

HG:bp

RANCHO GRANDE *Nogales, Arizona*



JUST A WHISPER FROM PICTURESQUE MEXICO

Perched like an eagle's nest high on a mountain, goal of many happily-remembered flights from boredom and routine. This is beautiful RANCHO GRANDE, a haven both summer and winter for lovers of scenic grandeur, comfort, outdoor activity or blissful relaxation.

NOGALES, MEXICO—five minutes, you're across the line in enchanting Mexico. Here quaint shops display colorful handcrafted silver jewelry, pottery, and glassware. Here lovely senoritas and handsome senors dance and sing to lilting Mexican music in the nightclubs and cafes.

CLIMATE—annual average temperature 60.3.

SLEEP IN THE SUN—relax, you are nestled in the arms of nature. Warmed by her sunshine, overpowered by her exquisite raiments, rolling hills and azure skies, valleys dotted with leisurely, white-faced cattle, sunsets indescribable — you will know perfect tranquility.

BARREL OF FUN—Few resorts are so well situated to provide the wearied city dweller with such diversity of entertainment. Among your prospective pleasures thrilling rodeos, champion bull riders and calf ropers, sizzling steaks around a campfire, barbecues, barn dancing, swimming, billiards, ping pong, shuffleboard, a continuous program of activities and games.

SIGHTSEEING—nearby jaunts: historic Tombstone, the ghost town "too tough to die"; Tumacacori Mission, established 1690 by the Jesuits; Patagonia, famous oldtime cattle shipping town where you can drink at one of the oldest bars in Arizona; Bisbee, famous mining city with the largest open copper pits in the world.

NIGHTIME SPLENDOR—early evening a glance to the West from your perch up 4,000 feet in the Santa Rita Mountains reveals Nogales wrapped in a sequin-studded glitter, peaks of nearby mountain ranges, and the countryside make purples and greys of magnificence as must be seen to be believed.

FISHING—HUNTING—an hour or so by plane or a delightful ride on new highway to Guaymas, deep-water fisherman's paradise. Closer still for hunters are haunts of dove, deer, mountain sheep, antelope, wild hogs and spotted tigers.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Footings and Foundations: Reinforced concrete.

Exterior Walls: Same construction 15" to 24" thick.

Floors: Lobby oak, others concrete, entrance colored concrete in squares, bath tile.

Ceiiing heights: Entrance, hall, bedrooms 9 feet; lobby, 19 feet; dining room and kitchen, 11 to 18 feet.

Roof: Built up type.

Exterior: Plaster over concrete.

Interior: Walls and ceilings all plastered.

Heating: Natural gas—radiators in all rooms.

Cooiing: In cottages and halls.



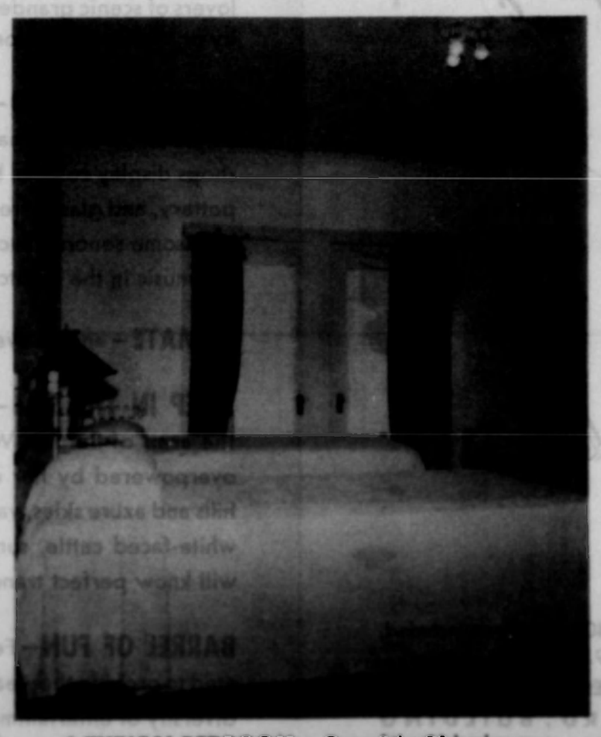
AIR VIEW OF BUILDINGS AND LAND AREA — 3800 feet above sea level. Showing are — main buildings — garage — stables with living quarters — horse corral — guest cottages — riding ring — new swimming pool.



SWIMMING POOL — New $40,000.00 swimming pool.



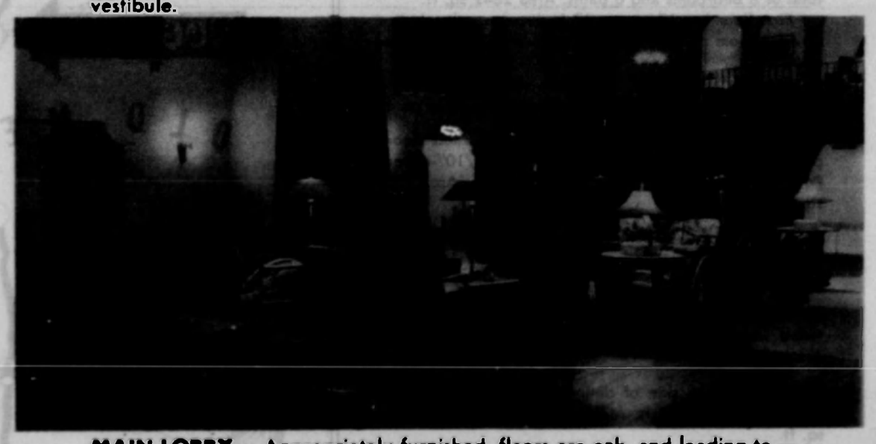
MAIN DINING ROOM — Showing small portion of 6364 square feet dining room, with 18 foot high beamed ceiling.



A TYPICAL BEDROOM — One of the 81 bedrooms with baths of tiled floors. Furnishings are lovely.



LOCATED ATOP OF A KNOLL — Buildings, occupying 20 of the 260 acres are seen here. The porch, wrought iron railed terraces, and the main entrance vestibule.



MAIN LOBBY — Appropriately furnished, floors are oak, and leading to — Billiard room — Radio Room and Studio — Refreshment Room — Main Offices — and wrought iron rail stairway to Mezzanine.



RADIO ROOM AND STUDIO — Completely sound proofed.

AREA DETAILS

1. Center portion of entrance vestibule, lobby 37' x 72', area of building is 5700 sq. ft.

2. South wing has three floors. Basement has hallway through center, a laundry and storage room. Public toilets, lavatories, urinals for employees, one small, one extra large bedroom with toilet, lavatory, shower stall. Area 2652 sq. ft.

First floor of wing has a hallway through center, off hallway are 18 bedrooms, with private baths, toilets, lavatories. Area 6160 sq. ft.

Second floor has hallway, off this are ten bedrooms, same bathroom layout. Area 3518 sq. ft.

On each floor is a janitor room with shop hopper and sink, linen storage room.

3. North wing lobby has same arrangement as south wing except basement has 4 bedrooms each side of hallway, also used for employees. 3 baths for 4 bedrooms, a total of 8 bedrooms and 6 baths. Area 2642 sq. ft.

First floor has 17 rooms, 17 bathrooms, extra ladies' powder room containing 3 lavatories and 3 toilets. Area 6160 sq. ft.

Second floor has 10 bedrooms with 10 bathrooms, janitor room, linen room on each floor. Area 3518 sq. ft.

4. Front entry porch — concrete square marked floors, part of ceiling plastered — part exposed 2"/10" rafters. Portion screened in, 2 ends are open terraces. Area 1200 sq. ft.

5. Dining room — kitchen — employees dining room. Small recess used for clerk, etc., office facing lobby. Area 6364 sq. ft.

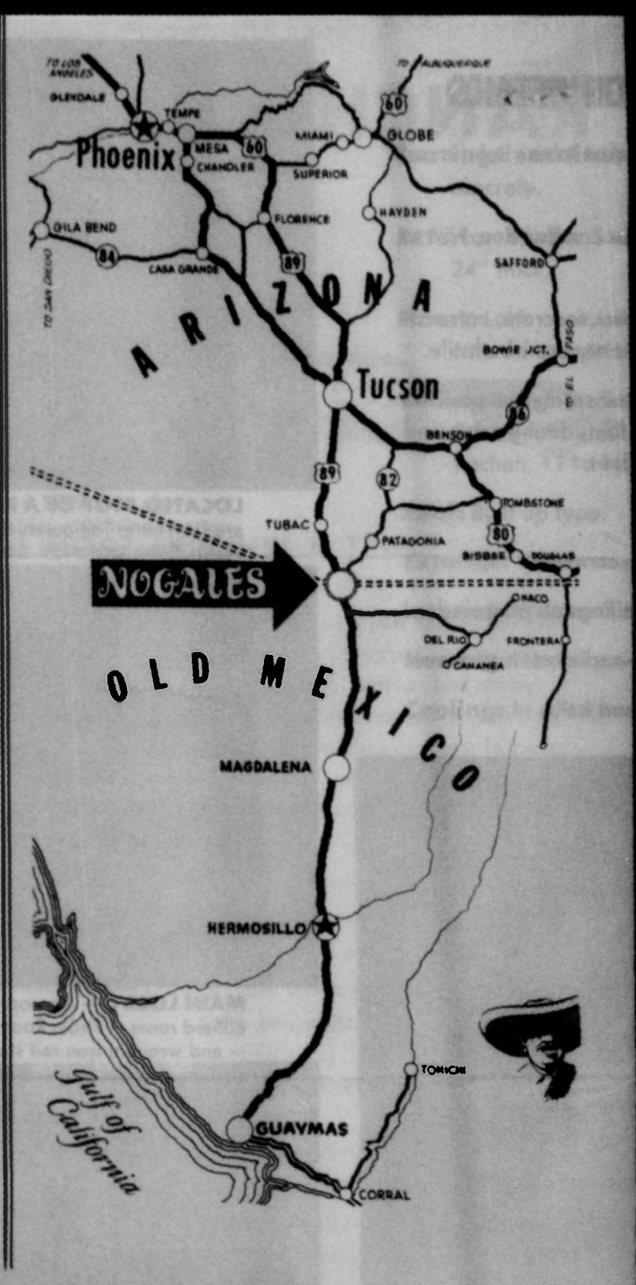
6. Basement under kitchen, employees dining room, divided into workshop, heating boiler, and store room. Area 1964 sq. ft.

7. Terraces each side of dining room. Area 2 terraces (concrete marked) 2 ft. railing, 880 sq. ft. each. 1760 sq. ft.

8. 4 guest cotteges — 2 each side of dining room. Each contains 2 bedrooms and baths, each 630 sq. ft. Total 2520 sq. ft.

9. Garage — 9" Monolithic concrete walls. Area 3000 sq. ft.

10. Two frame stucco buildings, area way between, each has 2 box horse stalls and two rooms. Two rooms in one building are tack rooms, other two rooms for employees. Area 1460 sq. ft.



PRICED TO SELL AT $300,000.00

Includes complete furnishings, and equipment throughout all buildings and departments.

Mortgages present—1st $110,000.00; Interest 4½% per annum, annual payments $10,406.55 interest included.
2nd Mortgage $85,000.00. Interest 4% per annum. Annual payments $7,469.97 interest included.

TERMS: Rearrangement of financing may possibly be arranged. **SALE:** Subject to prior sale.

CONTACT:

HENRY GOODMAN

MAYER-HEARD BUILDING
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
PHONE: Alpine 8-6404

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goodmans, A. & Sons
X
X

June 18, 1962

Mr. John J. O'Rourke, Vice-Pres.
Int'l. Brotherhood of Teamsters
265 West 14th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir and Brother:

The attached communication is self-explanatory, and is being forwarded to you for your information.

Fraternally,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/mc

Enclosure

Attention Mr. Hoffa

I am writing this for all the employees of A Goodmens & Sons 2107-41 St. Ave Long Island City N.Y. N.Y.. We are being threatened by union & management. We would appreciate it if you send one of your representatives to read the Sweetheart contract the Boss holds

Thank you,

Brothers of I. B. of T.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goodrich, B. F. Company
X X

The B. F. Goodrich Company
AKRON, OHIO

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON
President

March 8, 1955

Mr. Dave Beck, Pres.
International Brotherhood of
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers
222 E Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir:

Since last fall when Tubeless Tires became standard equipment on 1955 model automobiles, we at B. F. Goodrich have been experiencing a tremendous increase in inquiries from the press and car owners for more information about this revolutionary tire.

It has become increasingly apparent to us that there is some confusion in the motoring public's mind about how this great contribution to highway safety was developed.

Because we believe the facts about Tubeless Tires are of importance and interest to every American motorist, The B. F. Goodrich Company is publishing the enclosed advertisement in newspapers throughout the country on March 13, 1955.

It occurred to me that you might be interested in seeing an advance proof of the advertisement.

I would appreciate very much having your comments on the enclosed message.

Sincerely yours,

W. S. Richardson
President

When You Have A Choice

Do you fly the Atlantic with a veteran million-mile pilot — or with an unskilled novice who has just

Do you ride a bus driven by a veteran who has been cited for his safety record — or with an amat likes to drive buses?

The choice is easy. You ride with experience in every case!

Where your personal safety is involved, you want the peace of mind that goes with the calm, steady gained only through years of experience.

That's why experience is so important in the tires you ride on. Your life and the lives of your family depend on it.

In the building of tubeless tires, B.F. Goodrich—and B.F. Goodrich alone—has seven years of ex

Executives, engineers and test drivers of many automobile manufacturers have been using B. F. tubeless tires since 1948. Their enthusiasm for the safety, comfort and reliability of B. F. Goodri tires slowly persuaded other tire makers to recognize the undeniable merit of this revolutionary

Now that tubeless tires are standard equipment on 1955 cars, the air is full of artfully worded clai competitors that obscure the important facts about the development and perfection of the tubel

Normally, you might not have much interest in the claims of competing tire manufacturers. In this

It is your safety, your comfort, and your dollars that are involved.

The record is clear that B. F. Goodrich—*and B. F. Goodrich alone*—pioneered, patented this great new contribution to driving safety!

B. F. Goodrich Pioneered Tubeless Tires

On May 11, 1947, B. F. Goodrich announced the realization of a long-standing dream of the tire indastry — the development of the first successful tabeless tirs.

On January 22, 1948, B. F. Goodrich put the first tubeless tires on sale in Cincinnati, O.

The new B. F. Goodrich tubelsss tires were greeted with a great deal of shepticism. Other tire manufacturers said they doubted whether the tire would work or woald ever be accepted by the motoring public.

B. F. Goodrich Has Tubeless Tire Patents

The United States Government has granted B. F. Goodrich patents covering the features of tubeless tires.

B. F. Goodrich has offered to license tire monufoctarers in the United States at reosonable rates under its tubeless tire patents. Lawsaits have been filed against two tire manafacturers for infringements of B. F. Goodrich patents in the tabeless tire field.

These suits, which are the first tire patent lawsuits in more than twenty years of intense competition in the rubber industry, are now awaiting trial.

B. F. Goodrich Has A 7-Year Lead

B. F. Goodrich has invested more than 48 million dollars in tubelsss tires. This is the prics of leadership, which we are happy to pay.

B. F. Goodrich has a 7-year lead in the use and proof of tuheless tires.

B. F. Goodrich has 30.000 dealers across the nation who have eqaipped millions of cars with tabeless tires and who hnow how to service these tires. Many people who today have other mahes of tabeless tires are bringing them to experienced BFG dealers for service.

You Benefit From Seven Years Of Know-How

Since 1948, America's safety-conscious motorists have driven more than 60 billion miles on B. F. Goodrich tubeless tires.

You may be among the 6 million or more Americans who will buy a new car equipped with tubeless tires this year. Or you may be among 7 to 10 million others who will buy tubeless tires to replace those on their present cars.

In either instance, you have a choice of the kind of tubeless tires you want.

B. F. Goodrich Safetyliner and the distinguished premium Life-Saver are the safest tires ever built. The 1955 cars equipped with the BFG Safetyliner have a degree of safety never before offered as standard equipment to a new-car buyer.

The Life-Saver provides maximum protection against every tire hazard — bruise blowouts, punctures and skids.

When you buy a new car, insist that your auto dealer deliver it on B. F. Goodrich tubeless tires.

And, when you buy tires for your present car, be sure they are B. F. Goodrich tubeless tires...YOU HAVE THAT CHOICE!

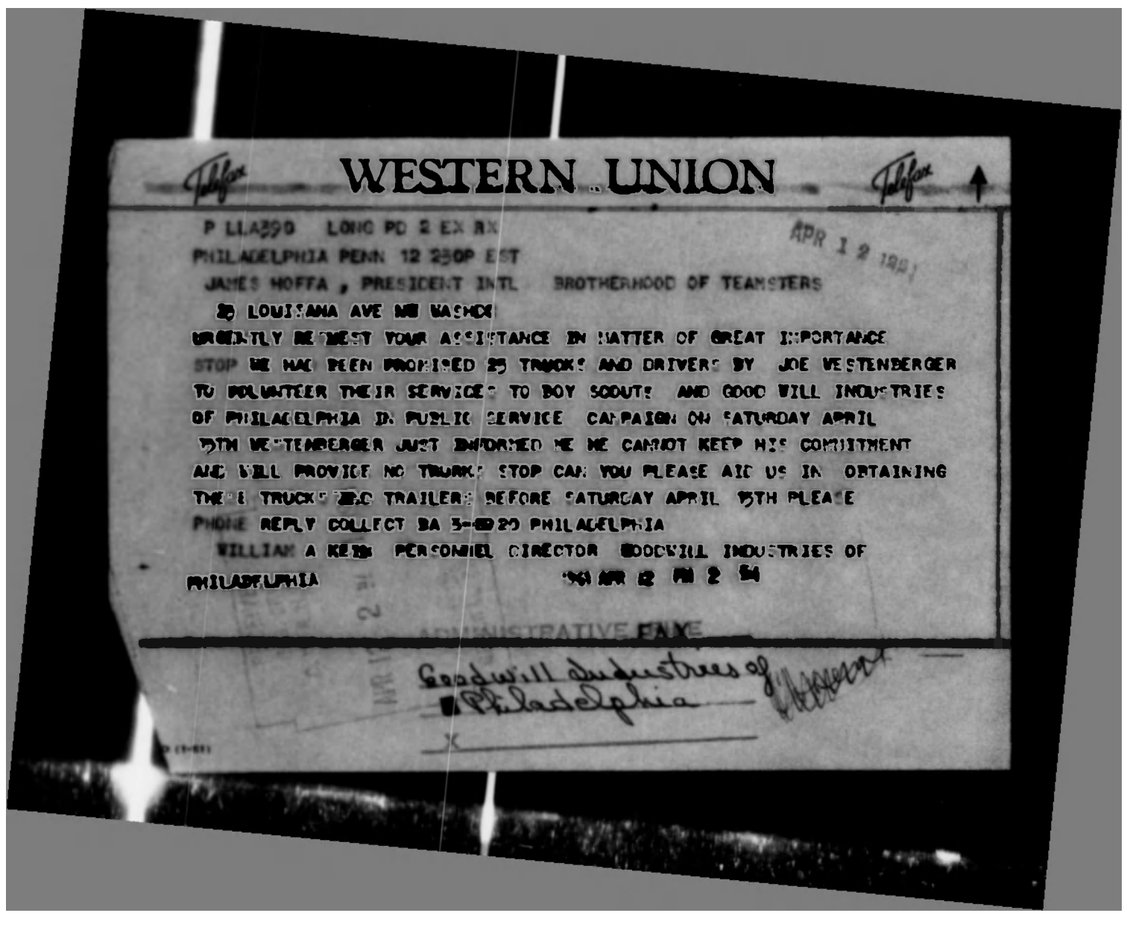
ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goodwill
_X
_X

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.
SAN JOSE (Calif.) NEWS
Circ.: e. 47,730
Police Page | Edit Page | Other Page
Date: DEC 10 1960



Mountain Of Goodwill

When volunteer members of the Teamsters Union driving trucks donated by the California Trucking Association completed a pickup of used clothing for the Santa Clara County Goodwill unit, they had some 20,000 bags of clothing which officials said will mean more than 40,000 hours of job training for Goodwill workers who process it. Some 5,500 Boy Scouts collected the clothing in a "Good Turn" project. In photo, Goodwill supervisor Judy Julio waves to operations director Walter Weber. If you look closely, you'll find him somewhere near the top



WESTERN UNION

P LLA290 LONG PD 2 EX BX
PHILADELPHIA PENN 12 230P EST
JAMES HOFFA , PRESIDENT INTL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
25 LOUISANA AVE NW WASHDC
URGENTLY REQUEST YOUR ASSISTANCE IN MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE
STOP WE HAD BEEN PROMISED 25 TRUCKS AND DRIVERS BY JOE WESTENBERGER
TO VOLUNTEER THEIR SERVICES TO BOY SCOUTS AND GOOD WILL INDUSTRIES
OF PHILADELPHIA IN PUBLIC SERVICE CAMPAIGN ON SATURDAY APRIL
15TH WESTENBERGER JUST INFORMED ME HE CANNOT KEEP HIS COMMITMENT
AND WILL PROVIDE NO TRUCKS STOP CAN YOU PLEASE AID US IN OBTAINING
THE 25 TRUCKS AND TRAILERS BEFORE SATURDAY APRIL 15TH PLEASE
PHONE REPLY COLLECT BA 5-4020 PHILADELPHIA
WILLIAM A KEISS PERSONNEL DIRECTOR GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF
PHILADELPHIA 1961 APR 12 PM 2 54

APR 12 1961

ADMINISTRATIVE FAKE

Goodwill Industries of Philadelphia

Goodwill Industries of Detroit

A MICHIGAN CORPORATION

6522 BRUSH STREET • DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN • TRINITY 3-3600

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A. H. SARVER
1st Vice President
JOHN D. BENFIELD
2nd Vice President
JOHN A. CONDE
Secretary
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Asst. Dir. Public Relations
American Motors Corporation
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HERBERT S. HUDNUT
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CARL JOHNSON
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Parke Davis & Company
JOHN J. LEE
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and Vocational Rehabilitation
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CHESTER J. MORSE
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CHESTER F. OGDEN
Vice President, Detroit Edison Co.
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Vice President, Chrysler Corporation
General Manager, Dodge Division
RAYMOND T. PERRING
President
The Detroit Bank & Trust Co.
A. H. SARVER
Investments
GERALD C. SCHROEDER
Gerald C. Schroeder & Co., C.P.A.
MARQUIS E. SHATTUCK
Assistant Superintendent of Schools
ROBERT F. WEBER
Co-owner J. F. Weber & Co.

MRS. GEORGE E. MARTIN
President, Junior Group
of Goodwill Industries
MRS. GLENN H. MYERS
President, Women's Association
of Goodwill Industries

December 18, 1959

Mr. James Hoffa, President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goodwill Industries of Detroit
X

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

We wish to thank you for the official stamp of approval that was given by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters encouraging the cooperation of your drivers in the Boy Scout Good Turn Drive for Goodwill Industries.

Your Mr. Frank Fitzsimmons, of Local 299, was of invaluable assistance in getting business agents, stewards and committeemen behind this big clothing drive.

It was a sight to behold to see the trucks rendevous at our warehouse on pick-up day.

The splendid teamwork between equipment owners and your volunteer union drivers was a wonderful demonstration of what can be accomplished when these two join forces in a common endeavor.

You will be glad to know that this was the most successful one-day clothing drive of its kind ever held in the U.S.A.

The attached pictorial pamphlet speaks for itself on the details.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Robert F. Weber

Robert F. Weber, President
Goodwill Industries of Detroit

Jack Benfield

Jack Benfield, Chairman
Good Turn Drive Committee

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Goodwin, Robert C.
Reynolds and Company

August 2, 1956

Mr. Robert C. Goodwin
Reynolds and Co.
1526 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Goodwin:

Mr. Beck has not as yet returned from Europe where he went to attend the International Transport Federation meeting negotiations in Vienna. When he returns to his office, your good letter of July 24 will be on his desk.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Watkins, Secretary to
Mr. Beck.

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
17 17
P-2080

REYNOLDS & Co.

MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
COMMODITY EXCHANGE, Inc.
NEW YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE
MIDWEST STOCK EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE
SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA-BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE

JOHN A. MURPHY
RESIDENT PARTNER

1526 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

TELEPHONE LOCUST 4-0505

NEW YORK OFFICE
120 BROADWAY

July 23rd 1956

Dear Mr. Beck:

The cover story in Business Week magazine about you and the Teamsters Union was most informative. I have read all subsequent articles in the Wall Street Journal about the union's activities and progress. The information has changed my idea of the value of unions completely.

My Wharton School education and investment business experience led me to view unionism as radioactive clouds which hovered over industry bombarding management and capital's representatives with harmful rays. Labor union management was an extra-legal position; lawful but immoral.

Now I am convinced that the true picture differs greatly from the foregoing. Unionism has advanced our civilization more than any other factor. The end of dawn to dusk laboring; the opportunity for the breadwinner to become a family man. The confidence to buy homes, take vacations and participate in local civic affairs. This confidence originates from knowing that a vigilant body

assures his being able to meet mortgage payments,
return to a job after vacation and have time to develop "roots".
It must be very gratifying to have been a part of this great
movement. You are to be commended for the major
contributions you have made toward making the ensuing
years a Golden Age where the benefits for everyone surpass
the Iron Age and the Machine Age.

I am writing this letter because of a discussion
I just had with my colleagues that made me think
more deeply about unionism's full impact socially, economically
and politically. These factors impressed me so strongly
that I wanted to compliment you on your achievements.

Very truly yours,

Robert C. Goodwin

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gordon, Archie (Sir)
X
X

December 8, 1954

Dear Archie:

Your departure on December 15 will leave us with a sense of personal loss. Not only has your twelve years of devoted service added to the understanding and amity of two great peoples, but you have enriched the lives of those who have had the privilege of personal association with you.

The results of the magnificent work you have done in the United States for the British Embassy will long endure and help to bind the peoples of our two great governments in friendship and service to all humanity.

Sincerely and cordially,

Sir Archibald McDonald Gordon
The British Embassy
Washington, D. C.

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

BRITISH EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

30th November, 1954

My Dear Dave,

I thought you would like to know that I am due to leave my present post in the near future and I am arranging to sail for England on S.S. "Queen Elizabeth" on December 15th.

I need hardly say with what regret I shall leave so many friends in the United States of America. I shall, however, take with me recollections of great and valued friendships and unfailing cooperation from all whom it has been my privilege to meet and to work with in joint endeavour during my service here. For this no words can adequately express my gratitude and esteem. My service in your country for over twelve years has brought me great happiness and I hope it may have helped, if only in a very minor way, to extend our people's knowledge of each other and so to contribute to international understanding. May America continue to prosper and our two countries move together always in harmony and mutual understanding.

To you personally, I offer my earnest thanks and send my best wishes for your future happiness.

Yours ever sincerely,
Archie Gordon.

A. McD. Gordon

BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON



Christmas Greetings
and all good wishes for the
New Year

Ian
Archie Boyd

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LEADING AIRCRAFTSMAN J. A. DAVIS
TAKEN ON JUNE 29TH 1954

Xmas 1954

ATIVE FILE
Invitation
X Gordon, Archie (Sir)
X

December 3, 1954

Miss Mary Anderson
The Allias Inn
1703 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washingtos, D. C.

Dear Miss Anderson:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 24 in which you invite Mr. Beck to a dinner on December 14, honoring Sir Archie Gordon.

Mr. Beck is due to arrive in Washington on December 7 but will return to the west coast on December 11 and it will, therefore, sot be possible for him to be present. I have brought your communication to his attention by long distance telephone and he extends regrets and his sincere appreciation for your thoughtfulness.

With many thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ann Watkins
Secretary to Mr. Beck

a

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

The Allies Inn
1703 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
November 24, 1954

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers
100 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Beck:

Sir "Archie" Gordon, Labor Attache here at the British Embassy, is returning to England. We want to give him a happy send-off on the eve of his departure, December 14th. He sails on December 15th.

While we know there will be a number of official parties for him, including the official American Federation of Labor luncheon, many of us who would not have the opportunity to participate in the "official party", but who have worked closely with Archie Gordon for a number of years, are planning an informal, unofficial dinner for him. We want very much to have you at this party. We hope you can come. But if you cannot come, then please send us a message to be pasted in the memory book which we are compiling for him.

Please join us in helping make the occasion a happy one for Sir Archibald Gordon.

Sincerely,

Mary Anderson
Chairman

MAnd
enc.

C. P. Delaney - A.E.Lyon - P.K.Reed - V. C. Reuther

Sponsors

Mary Anderson
Chairman

Harry Bates
J. A. Beirne
A. J. Blamiller
Salra M. Borchardt
John Brophy
James B. Carey
Elis. Christman
Gordon H. Cole
Patrick Conroy
Wm. C. Doherty
John Edelman
Rudy Faupl
Henry Fleisher
Mary French
Arthur J. Goldberg
John Green
A. J. Hayes
A. B. Herrington
Marion Hedges
John Herling
V.R. Msgr. Higgins
Henry Kaiser
Joseph Keenan
Rubin Levin
B. R. Mullady
Paul Ornburn
C. F. Preller
A. H. Raskin
Paul Sifton
Lee B. Stanley
J. C. Turner
George Weaver
Bernard Wiesman
David C. Williams
Thacher Winslow
Ernest Woodchek
Ralph Wright
Gerhard P. Van Arkel
Arnold Zempel
(Partial List)

Au-Revoir to Sir Archibald "Archie" Gordon

Dear Friend:

Sir Archibald MacDonald Gordon, for many years the Labor Attache at the British Embassy, is returning to England on December 15. We who have learned to know him as our friend and co-worker, and hold him in affectionate respect, want to join in an informal party in his honor to wish him God-speed on the eve of his departure from Washington.

You know of his good work here. We are therefore asking you to join with us at an informal dinner in his honor on Tuesday, December 14, at 6.45 P.M. at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C.

If you agree, we would like to have a statement of your appreciation of his work to include in a testimonial volume to be presented to Sir Archibald at the dinner.

Would you please explore whether your union or you, with your personal friends, would like to reserve a table?

Cordially yours,

Mary Anderson

Please reserve ____ places for the dinner in honor of Sir Archibald Gordon at the Hotel Statler on December 14. Tickets at $6.00 per plate including gratuity.

Name _____

Address _____

Mail check and reservations to:
Lee B. Stanley, 3755 Kanawha Street, N.W.
Washington 15, D.C.

OEIU #2

10 Tickets Purchased

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Boxton, Bill

Dear Mr. Petrie:-

It hardly seems possible that four weeks ago today we lost our wonderful son, Larry. The time since has been a terrible nightmare! This was truly unspected by all, including the many doctors.

We left the hotel at about 6:30 a.m. Friday morning, 10/20/61. Like, as I had told you, we left the hospital at 7:30 a.m. We left the hospital that terrible day and stayed all night, as his condition was pretty "rocky".

Larry passed away at 7:50 a.m. Sat. morning. He lasted about 18 hours after surgery. We still really don't know what happened, except that he is gone.

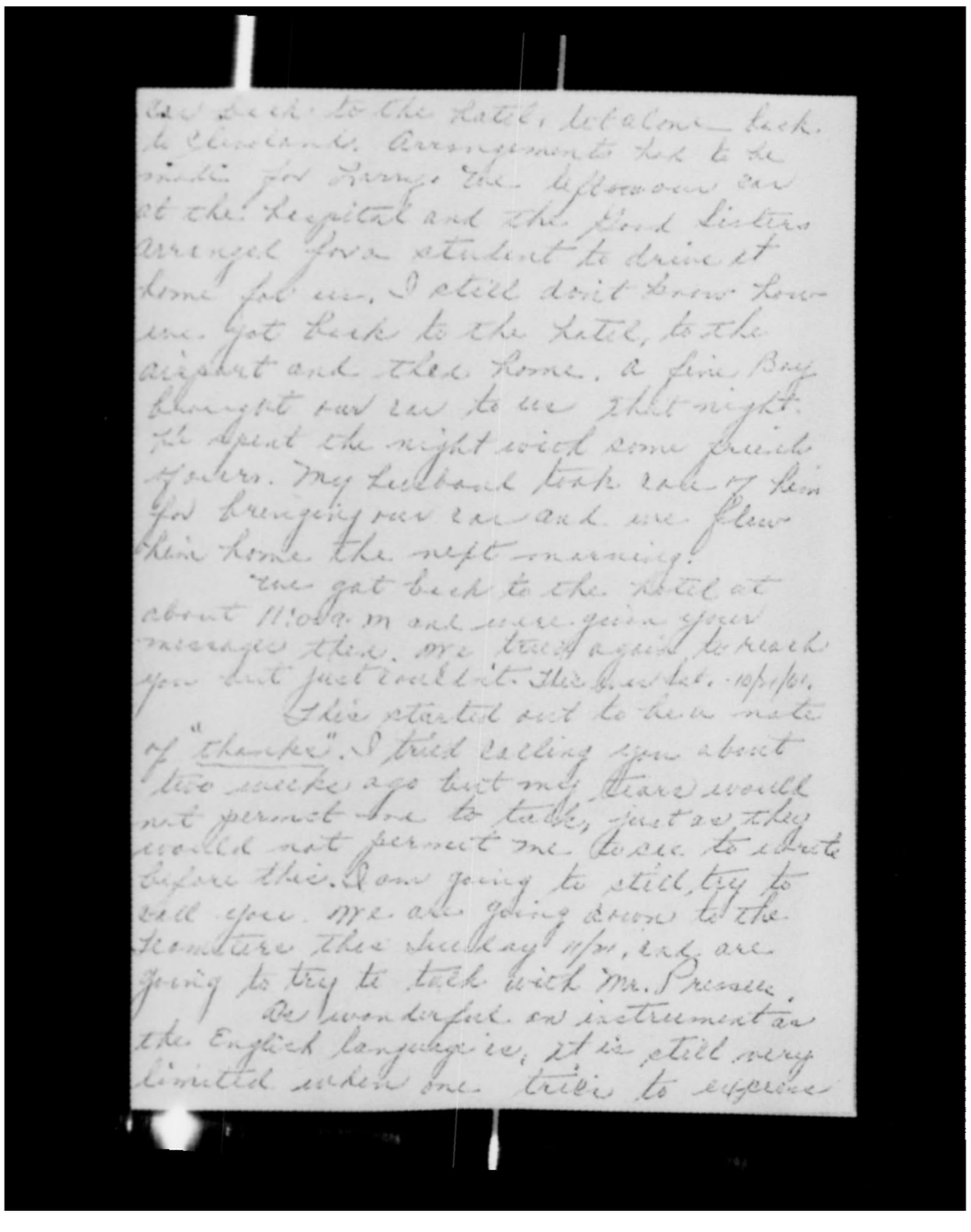
While still at the hospital we tried desperately to reach both you and Mr. Mulenblatt at your home and office. The Sisters were just marvelous to us and tried to help us reach you. We were lost.

We were in a state of near collapse & could'nt drive our

a truly sincere feeling. This is the position I find myself in now.

"Dear Aunt Mary, Mrs. Mullenhoff, Mr. Hoffs and all those concerned are invited without problem to know how very wonderful it was to have the Schusters behind us and with us during these times. You have all very much eased our troubled trouble with the arrangements you made for the block meeting for Larry, your very pleasant and comfortable accomodations for me and all your concern. We also know how very much more the Schusters were willing and ready to do for us, our son Larry referred to the Schusters as our "friends." He was right as they've been. We also were beyond [illegible] and was concerned about the block, cards and other details. You relieved him of this and he was happy for it.

It is really a shame that because of your sad misfortune, which I don't even explain, you

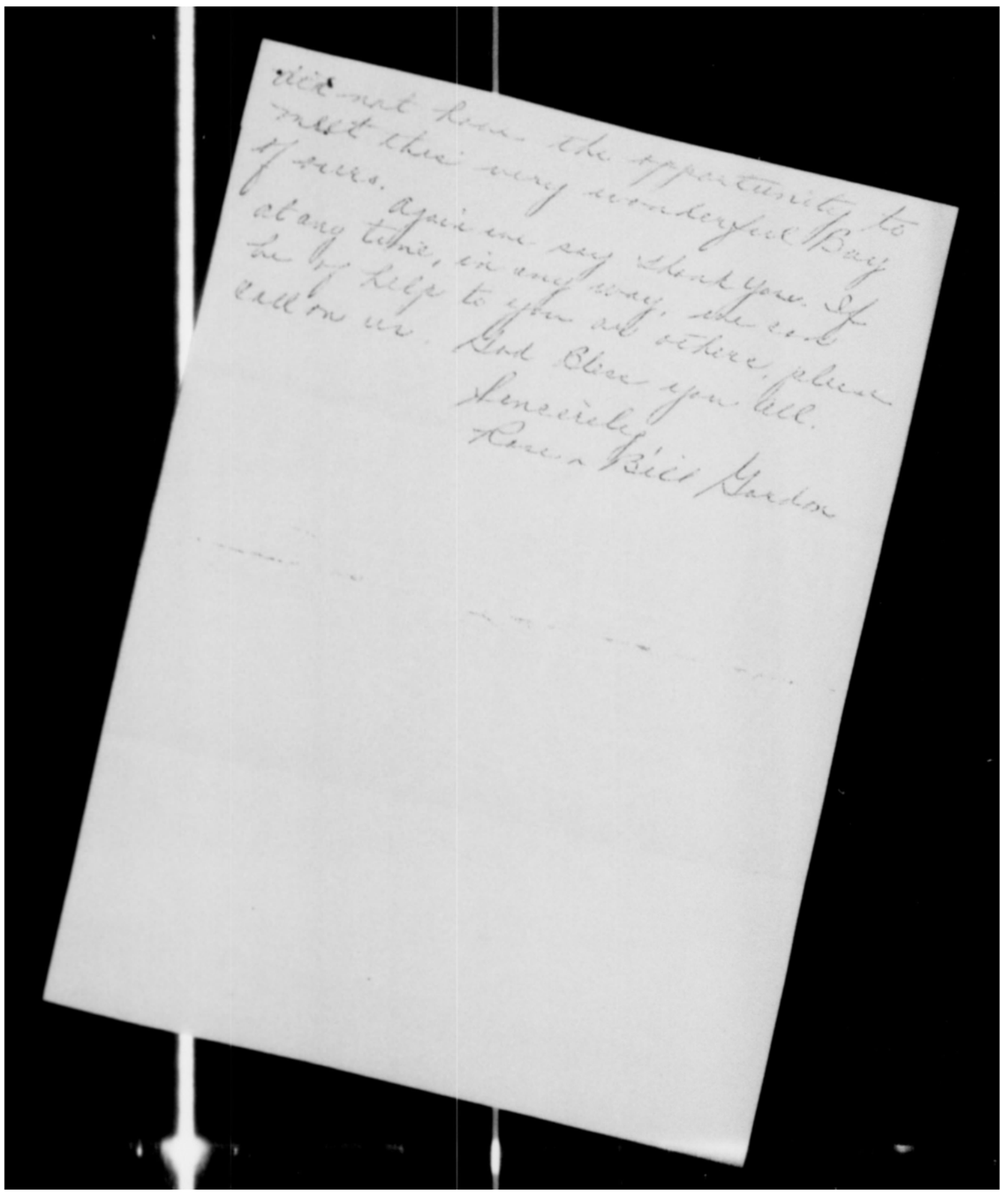


ca back to the hotel, to alone back to Cleveland. Arrangements had to be made for Fanny the leftovers ca at the Hospital and the Good Sisters arranged for a student to drive it home for us. I still don't know how we got back to the hotel, to the airport and then home. A fine Boy brought our ca to us that night. We spent the night with some friends Yokers. My husband took rake of Hein for bringing our ca and we flew thru home the next morning.

We got back to the hotel at about 11:00 a.m and were going your messages then. We tried again to reach you but just could it. Hope to hear fr. you soon.

Elsie started out to have note of "thanks". I tried calling you about two weeks ago but my fears would not permit me to talk, just as they would not permit me to see to write before this. Now going to still try to call you. We are going down to the Overture this Sunday p.m, and are going to try to talk with Mr. Presser.

Be wonderful on instrument in the English language we, it is still very limited when one tries to express



WESTERN UNION
SENDING BLANK

CALL LETTERS: MVD

CHARGE TO: International Brotherhood of Teamsters

June 12, 1959

Page 1 of 2

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Mr. Dave Gordon
C/O Lennox Hill Hoapital
76th & Park Avenue
New York, New York

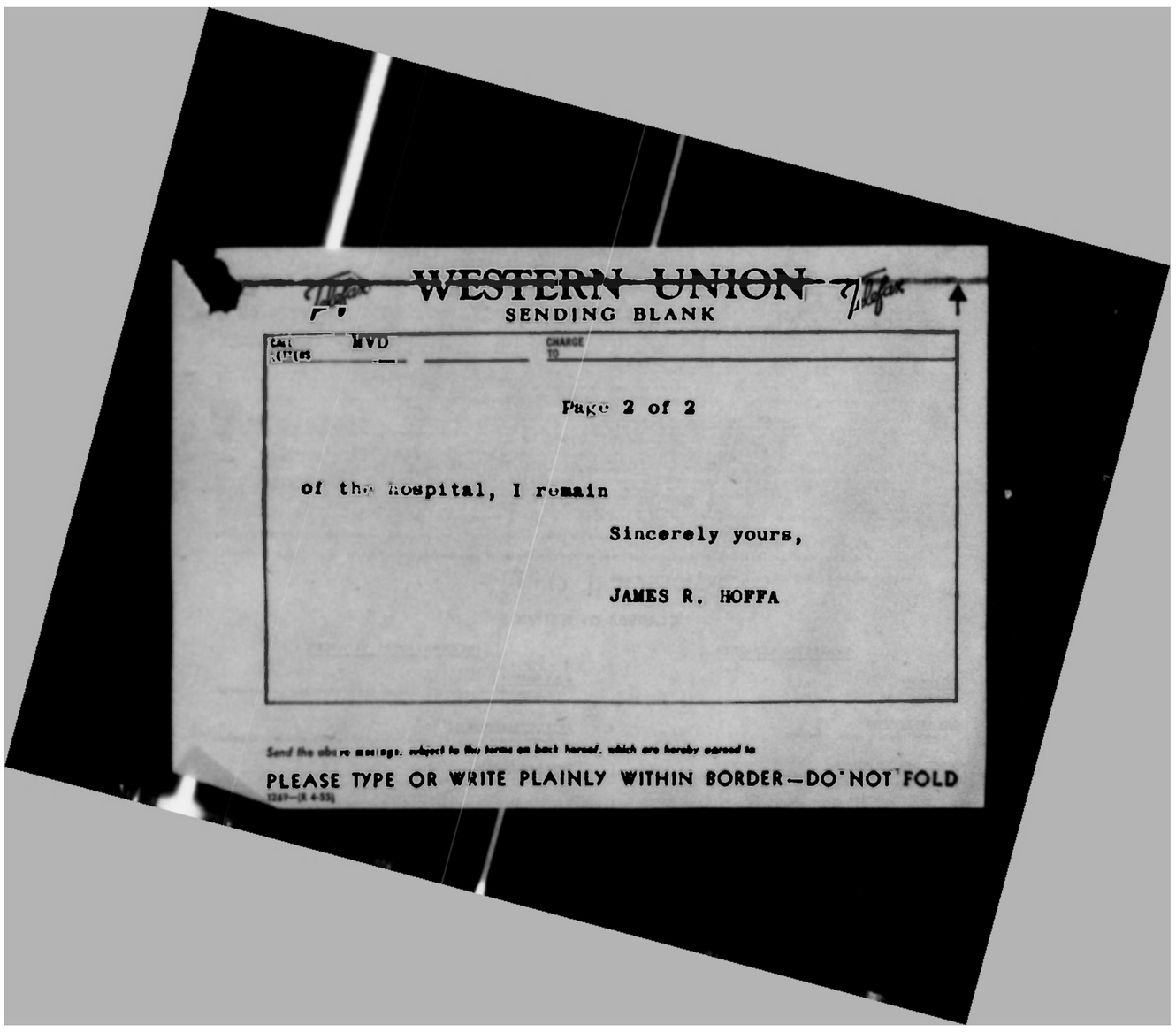
Your brother Abe has inforaed ae of your illness and I want to tell you that we are all thinking about you and wiah you the utmost and speedest of racoveriee.

Looking forward to seeing you when you come out

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

1267—(X 4-55)


WESTERN UNION
SENDING BLANK
NVD
CHARGE TO
Page 2 of 2
of the hospital, I remain
Sincerely yours,
JAMES R. HOFFA
Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD
1267—(X 4-55)

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gordon, J. J.
X Investigation
Labor Racketeering

June 29, 1959

Mr. J. J. Gordon
7 West Boyleton Drive
Worcester 5, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Gordoe:

Your communication addressed to President Hoffa, dated June 25th, has been received and he has ashed me to write thankiog you for your kind interest in the present attacks against the Teamsters Union.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk

J. J. GORDON
7 WEST BOYLSTON DRIVE
WORCESTER 5, MASSACHUSETTS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX PL 50584

June 25, 1959

Mr. James R. Hoffa
Pres. Teamsters Union
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am completely amazed, that you have been unable to grasp the real reason for all the publicity emanating from the McClellan Committee attack on the Teamsters Union.

The real reason are these.

1. The greatest gouge of the average workingman in the History of this Country is now taking place.
2. The Banking interests, the utilities, the large manufacturing cartels are draining every drop possible out of the pockets of the average workingman.
3. Because the general mass of the people are under terrific pressures, because they are unable to make ends meet, it is necessary to obtain a scapegoat.
4. A logical scapegoat is Hoffa and his teamsters who are successfully resisting these pressures.
5. The attack on Hoffa and his teamsters would naturally come from a super wealthy family such as the Kennedy's, who are benefitting from conditions as they now exist.

I suggest that you go over to the counterattack using the following approach.

1. Ask the electorate in Arkansas and Mass. which is more important to them. The price they pay for food, utilities, gas and oil, and taxes which Kennedy and McLellan has done nothing about, or Hoffa and his teamsters.

Very truly yours,

J.J. Gordon

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Gordon, Jerry

X

X

October 26, 1960

Mr. Jerry Gordon
19213 Firwood Road
Cleveland 10, Ohio

Dear Sir and Brother:

I don't think I have the ability to express it any better then you did in your communication to me dated October 23. The workers of the IUE can blame their own leadership when they fail to fight militantly against the enactment of the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill.

We have distributed thousands of leaflets to IUE workers in line with your suggestion which explained the reason for our crossing the picket lines. We explained that under the Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin Bill they have created a fear of insecurity when an employer directs members of our union to deliver merchandise even though another union is picketing.

I only hope that in the near future the labor unions will band together in order to preserve their gains and consolidate for the future and will do everything in their power to repeal this vicious anti-labor Bill.

I enjoyed reading your letter.

Fraternally yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/mg

JERRY and LINDA GORDON • 19213 FIRWOOD ROAD • CLEVELAND 10, OHIO • KEnmore 1-2266

Sunday
October 23, 1960

Dear Brother Hoffa,

The developments in the General Electric strike underscore the warnings our union made when the union busting Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin bill was passed by the last Congress.

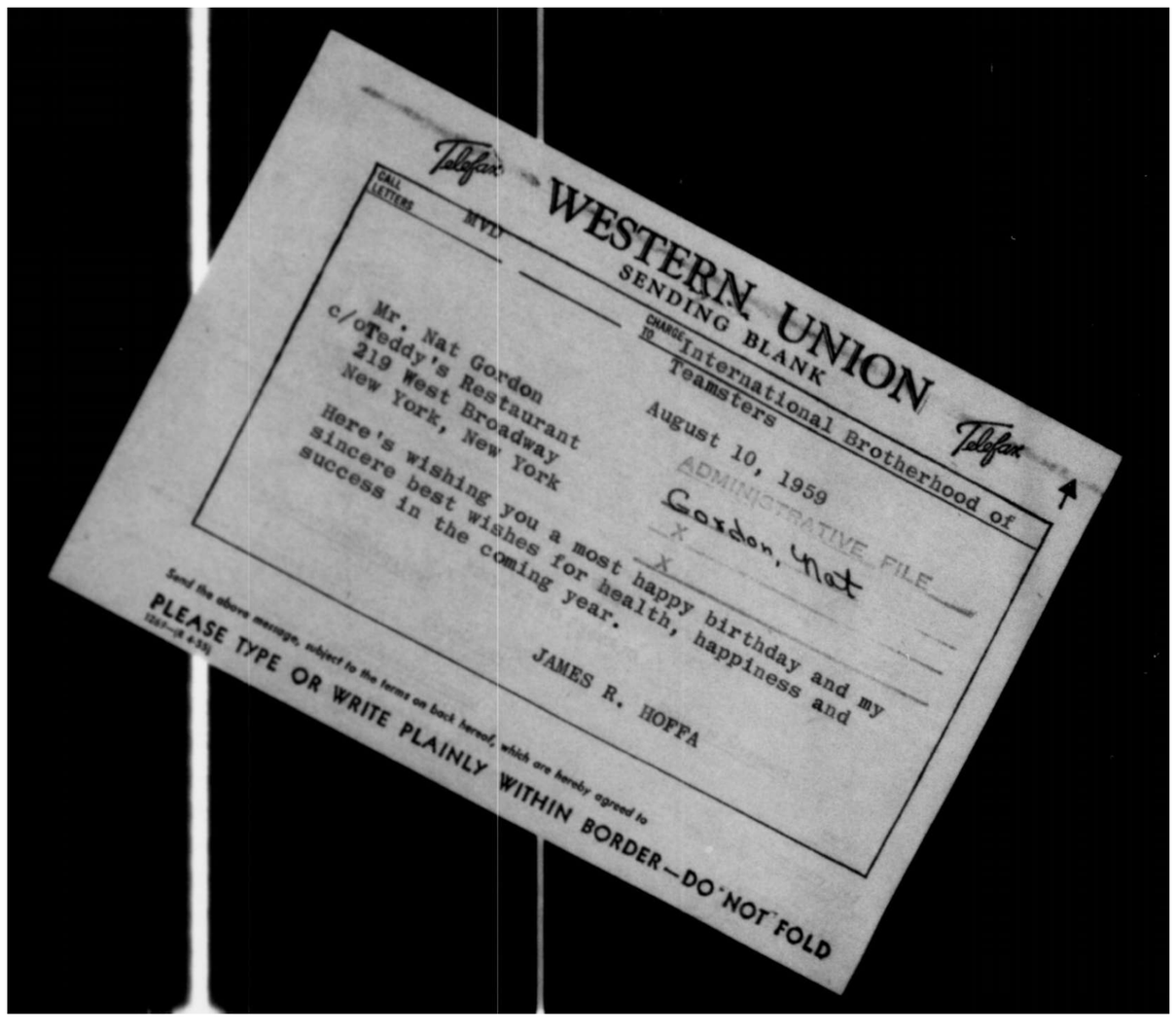
As you no doubt know, teamsters in Cleveland crossed IUE picket lines under pain of losing their jobs if they refused to do so. Unfortunately, many Cleveland workers, IUE and otherwise, do not as yet understand the position the teamsters are in, thanks to Kennedy-Landrum-Griffin. Last week I received a phone call from a friend who works at GE. She wanted to know why teamsters were violating IUE picket lines. The newspapers, with their customary anti-Teamster bias, don't furnish the answers.

I am writing to suggest to you and the national leadership of our union that the position of the Teamsters be stated publicly, that the warnings of the past be recalled, that the consequences for the present be spelled out (with the loss of the GE strike this would be especially timely), and that the need in the future for a united labor movement to work energetically to elect labor candidates and reverse reactionary legislation be emphasized.

Over the past several months, the Steelworkers union and now the IUE utilized full page ads, radio & tv to bring their message to the public. Couldn't our union consider similar programs, especially tuned to answer slanders, charges and plain-honest questions? With the increasing tempo of the anti-labor - and especially anti Teamster - attacks, don't we need an expanded "public relations" program designed to improve our communication with the working public and with the American people generally?

Congratulations on your steadfast fight against the labor-haters. We support you!

Fraternally,
Jerry Gordon Steward
Local 521, Teamsters


Telefax
WESTERN UNION
SENDING BLANK
CALL LETTERS
CHARGE TO International Brotherhood of Teamsters
August 10, 1959
ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gordon, Nat
Mr. Nat Gordon
c/o Teddy's Restaurant
219 West Broadway
New York, New York
Here's wishing you a most happy birthday and my sincere best wishes for health, happiness and success in the coming year.
JAMES R. HOFFA
Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

Telefax WESTERN UNION Telefax

SENDING BLANK

CALL LETTERS [redacted] CHARGE TO International Brotherhood of Teamsters

August 10, 1959

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Mr. Nat Grodon
c/o Teddy'a Restaurant
219 Weat Broadway
New York, New York

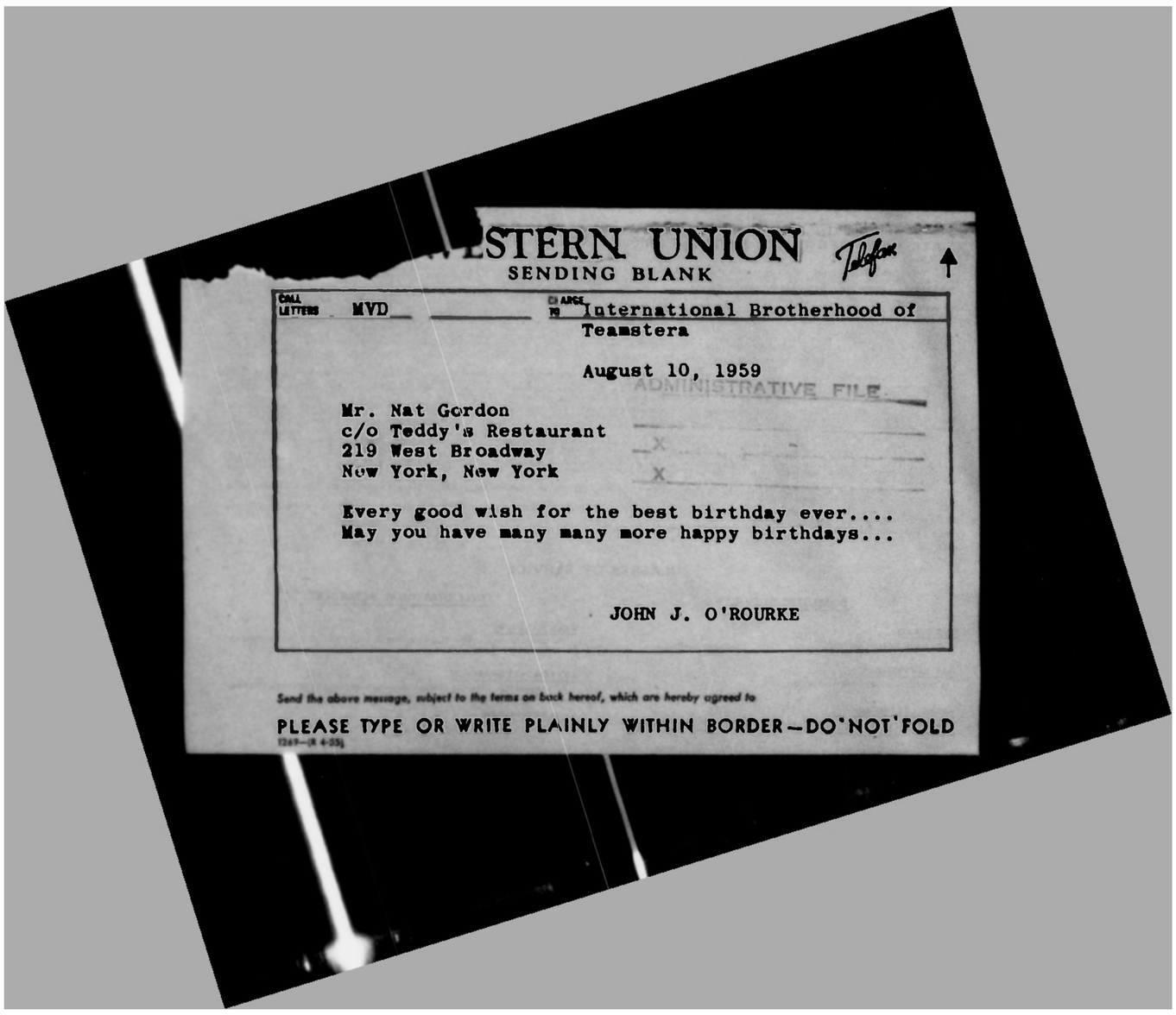
Thinking of you on your birthday and hope it has been a very pleasant one....Sorry can't be with you. to help celebrate.....

ABIE

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

126?—(R 4-55)



STERN UNION Telegram
SENDING BLANK

CALL LETTERS MVD

CHARGE TO International Brotherhood of Teamsters

August 10, 1959

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Mr. Nat Gordon
c/o Teddy's Restaurant
219 West Broadway
New York, New York

Every good wish for the best birthday ever....
May you have many many more happy birthdays...

JOHN J. O'ROURKE

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

1269—(R 4-35)

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gordon, Robert
X
X

October 19, 1961

Mr. Frank Fitzsimmons, V. P.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
2741 Trumbull
Detroit 16, Michigan

Dear Sir and Brother:

Thank you for your letter of October 16, 1961, giving me the name of Robert Gordon as a source for planning Teamster entertainment.

I shall certainly keep the gentleman in mind.

Fraternally,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG:id

Woodward
1-6434
1-6435
1-6436
1-6437

Truck Drivers LOCAL UNION No. 299

Affiliated with the
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America

2741 TRUMBULL AVE. DETROIT 16, MICH.

October 16, 1961

Mr. Harold Gibbons
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The following gentleman came into the hall recently, asking whom he could contact in regard to directing any shows or entertainment programs that the Teamsters may wish to put on.

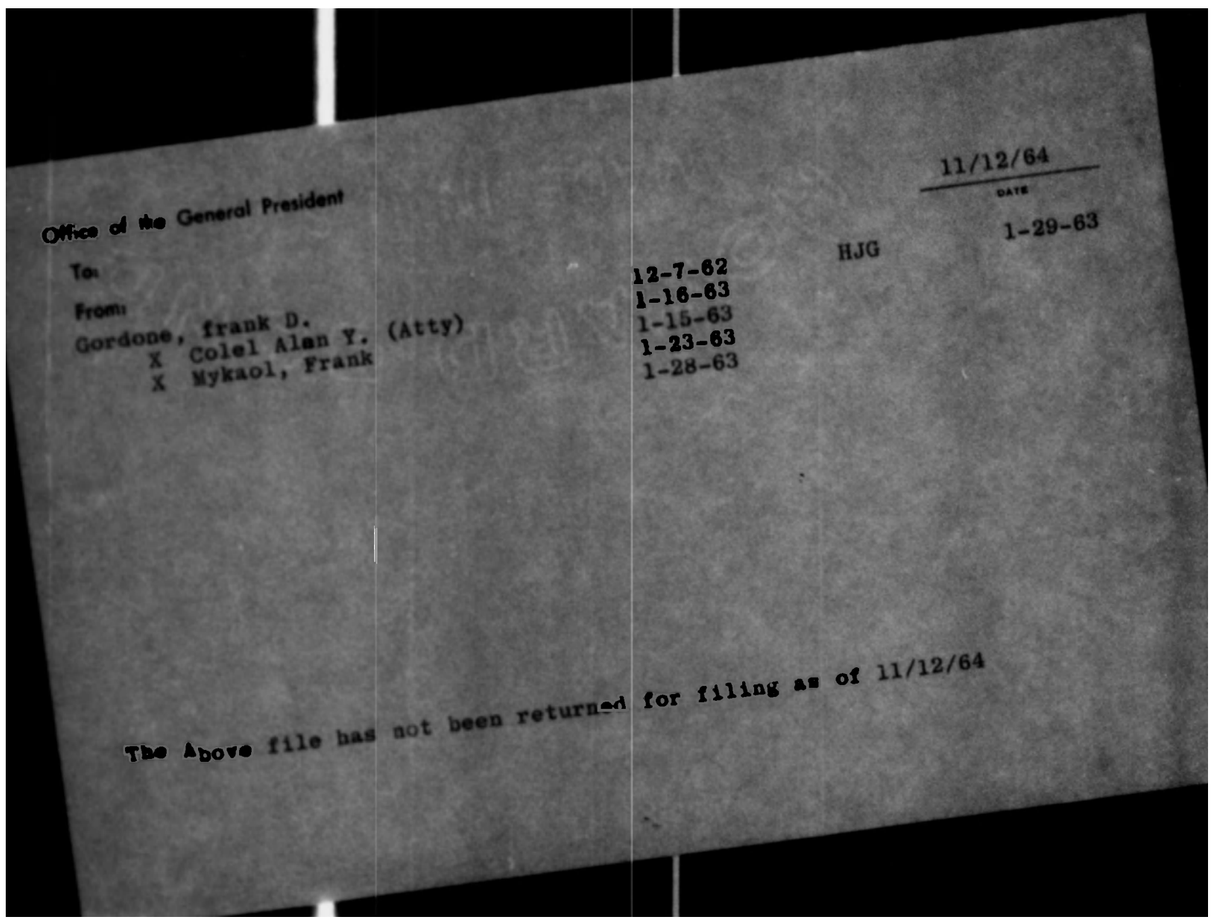
He has had quite a bit of directing experience in a variety of fields, including the direction of a successful show named "Pins and Needles" which the I.L.G.W.U. produced, and enjoyed a successful Broadway run.

If you would have any need of his services, please contact: Mr. Robert Gordon - 201 E. Kirby - Detroit - Trinity 3-2771.

Fraternally yours,

Frank E. Fitzsimmons,
Vice-President

FEF/eb


Office of the General President

11/12/64
DATE

To:

From:

Gordone, frank D.
X Colel Alan Y. (Atty)
X Mykaol, Frank

12-7-62
1-16-63
1-15-63
1-23-63
1-28-63

HJG

1-29-63

The Above file has not been returned for filing as of 11/12/64

File

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Gordy Salt Co., Inc.
Pierce, Harvey H.

X

15 November 1962

Mr. Harvey H. Pierce, Vice President
Gordy Salt Company, Inc.
P. O. Box 638
New Iberia, Louisiana

Daar Mr. Pierce:

I have your letter of November 14, 1962 and I regret that I am unable to make any definite commitments for futura appointments until well aftar tha first of tha yaar.

I will communicate with you aftar that if I am interested in your proposition.

Yours truly,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH:gw

GORDY *Salt Company, Inc.*

Evaporated **SALT**

PLANT AT ANSE LA BUTTE, LOUISIANA · TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE AT NEW IBERIA, LA.

P. O. BOX 638 *New Iberia, La.*

November 14, 1962

Mr. James Hoffa
Andrew Jackson Hotel
Room 746
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

I phoned Mr. Larry Stainberge this morning regarding the possibility of your being interested in salt for de-icing streets and highways and for water softeners. Mr. Stainberge suggested that I write you outlining our proposition. I phoned Mr. Walter H. Gordy, our President, and he suggested that we discuss this at our Directors meeting, Friday, November 16th.

I will contact you Tuesday the 20th, if you are interested, and I will be very happy to arrange a meeting, at your convenience, between you and our president, Mr. Walter Gordy.

Very truly yours,

GORDY SALT COMPANY, INC.

Harvey H. Pierce

Harvey H. Pierce
Vice-President

HHP:pak

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gorham, Jay
X
X

October 29, 1963

Mr. Jay Gorham
Senator Hotel, Room 402
519 Ellis Street
San Francisco, Californie

Dear Mr. Gorham:

I am in receipt of your letter dated October 25 and want to express my appreciation to you for taking time out to write me your sentiments.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/yk

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS AND SHOWERS — PARKING ADJOINING

CLEMENT LADRECH, Manager

SENATOR Hotel

PRospect 5-0606

519 ELLIS STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO 9

Oct. 25th. 1963

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

I have just completed reading your interview in November issue of Playboy. You handled the situation employing a complacent attitude like the 'Champ' that you are.

I retired June 1st. 1963 after driving for Yellow Cab for twenty years.

I am very happy to inform you I now receive $ 121:50 monthly thanks to "Hoffa".

I would be grateful for a personal reply from you for my collection. Thanks so much.

Sincerely:

Jay Gorham

Jay Gorham

JAY GORHAM
Senator Hotel 402
519 Ellis St. S.F., Cal

SLOGAN: YA HAFFA BE HAPPY WITH HOFFA !



IT COSTS LESS IN A GOOD SMALL HOTEL

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gorin, Morris
X
X

April 26, 1963.

Mr. Morris Gorin,
6219 Market Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Gorin:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 10, 1963 in which you outlined various suggestions to be used in our pre-election campaign.

Due to the shortness of time involved in our election campaign, unfortunately, I did not have an opportunity to acknowledge your letter until now.

Thank you for your interest and support.

Yours truly,

James R. Hoffa,
General President.

JRH:w

4/10/63
6219 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. James R. Hoffa

Dear Sir:

As a former Labor Leader I have watched the fight by these so called rebels. I also read your statement in Tonights Bulletin - Here is my suggestion - Have a circular letter printed with your picture, have said letter reach every members wife 2 day's before the election repeat that all the benefits the Truck Drivers gained was during the past Teamsters Leadership, make a direct appaal to the members wifes and to the member to think twice before he follows those selfishly opportunist leaders - caution them - don't distroy what you have gained to date, don't follow Mr. Nothing Leadership - no one sees how you vote, so go in and vote to stay with your regular Teamsters Organization. I am sure from my past political and labor activities I know that such a personel appeal will bring the victory you ao desire.

Sincerely,

Morris Gorin

P.S. If you are going to be successful in the election, I will speak to you how your union could become a political election ballance. I have black and white prove that I fought some of the contests, both against the Republicans and Democrats, Philadelphia, New York, Rohde Island.

6219 Market Street Phila 7/10-63

Mr. James R. Hoffa

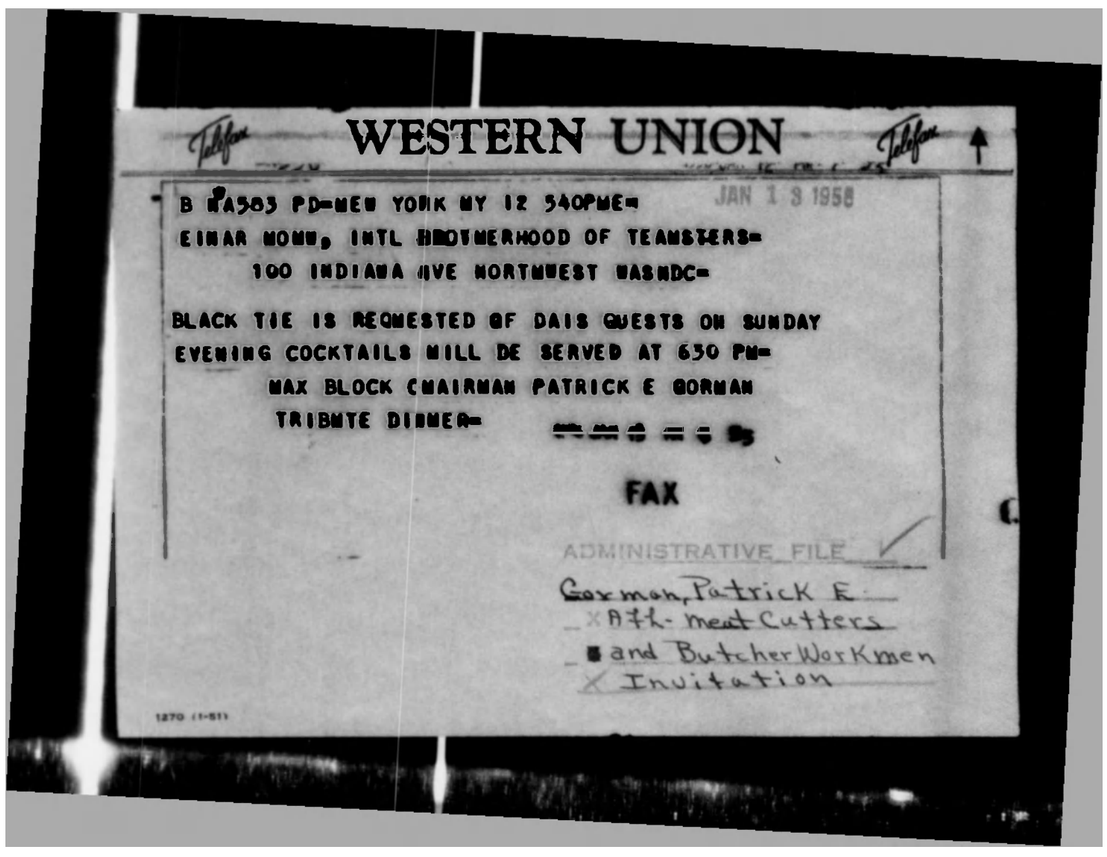
Dear Sir

As a former Labor Leader I have watched the fight by these so Called Rebels, I also read your Statement in Tonights Bulletin- Here is my suggestion Have a Circular Letter printed with your Picture, have said Letter reach every Members Wife 2 Days before the Election repeat that all the benefits the Truck Drivers gained was during the past Teamsters Leadership, make a direct appeal to the Members Wifes and to the Member to think Twice before he follows those selfish opportunist Leaders - Caution them- Dont destroy what you have gained todate, dont follow Mr Nothing Leadership No one sees him you vote, So go in and vote to stay with your Regular Teamsters Organization I am sure from my past Political and Labor activities I know that such a personal Appeal will bring the victory you so desire

Sincerely

Morris Gorin

P. S. If you are going to be successful in the Election, I will offer to you how your Union could become a Political Election Gallance I have black and White to prove that I fought some of the hittest Contests, both against the Republicans and Democrats - Phila - New York, Rhode Island



Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax

B WA383 PD=NEW YORK NY 12 540PME=

JAN 13 1958

EINAR MOHN, INTL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS=
100 INDIANA AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC=

BLACK TIE IS REQUESTED OF DAIS GUESTS ON SUNDAY
EVENING COCKTAILS WILL BE SERVED AT 630 PM=
MAX BLOCK CHAIRMAN PATRICK E GORMAN
TRIBUTE DINNER=

FAX

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE ✓
Gorman, Patrick E.
X Ath. Meat Cutters
and Butcher Workmen
X Invitation

1270 (1-57)

Telefax **WESTERN UNION** Telefax

SENDING BLANK

CALL LETTERS MDV CHARGE TO INT. BRO. OF TEAMSTERS

Max Block, Chairman
Patrick E. Gorman Tribute Committee
132 Fourth Ave.,
New York 3, New York

Graham, Harkins, Owens and myself arriving New York about four P M Sunday January 15, 1956. Please reserve four single sleeping rooms for us Hotel Astor for night of 15th. Thank you.

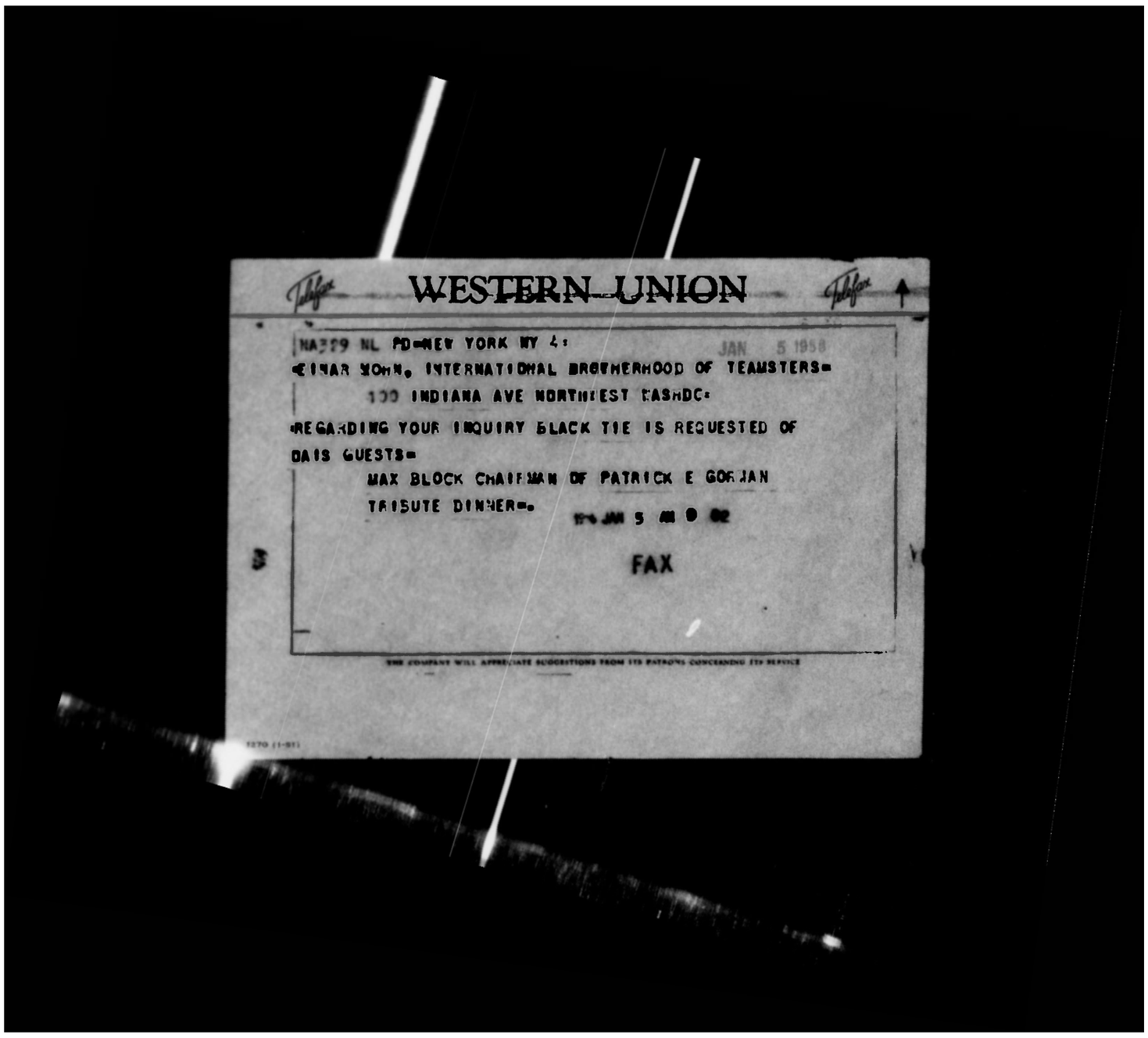
Einar O. Mohn, Ass't
to the General President

EOM:b

Send the above message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY WITHIN BORDER—DO NOT FOLD

1269—(R-4-54)


Telefax
WESTERN UNION
Telefax
NA229 NL PD=NEW YORK NY 4=
JAN 5 1958
=EINAR MOHN, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS=
100 INDIANA AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC=
=REGARDING YOUR INQUIRY BLACK TIE IS REQUESTED OF
DAIS GUESTS=
MAX BLOCK CHAIRMAN OF PATRICK E GORMAN
TRIBUTE DINNER=.
FAX
THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Gorman, Patrick E.
XAFL-Meat Cutters
and Butcher Workmen
Invitation

December 29, 1955

Mr. Max Block, Chairman
Patrick E. Gorman Tribute Committee
132 Fourth Avenue,
New York 3, New York.

Dear Mr. Block:

Your cordial invitation to be your guest at the Patrick E. Gorman dinner on January 15, 1956 at the Hotel Astor, New York City, is accepted with pleasure.

Mr. Robert L. Graham, Assistant to the General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Lewis C. Hawkins, Director of the Cannery Division of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will be with me on this delightful occasion.

We are happy to join with you in this well deserved tribute to Mr. Gorman.

Fraternally,

EOM:b

Einar O. Mohn, Assistant
to the General President.

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS



Patrick E. Gorman Tribute Committee

132 FOURTH AVENUE • ORegon 4-9150 • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

CHAIRMAN
Max Block

SECRETARY
William Casale

TREASURER
Harold Lippel

COMMITTEE
Otto Reucker
Carl Hellman
Abe Grossman
Moe Fliss
Leon Butts
Louis Berk
Gus Soffa
Fred Cornelius

December 22nd, 1955

Mr. Einar Mohn, Assistant to
the President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
100 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mohn:

We would deem it a special privilege and honor if you would consent to grace our dais, as a guest of the undersigned, at the dinner to be tendered Patrick E. Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, on Sunday evening, January 15th, 1956, at the Hotel Astor in New York City.

This event will afford our unions the opportunity to publicly acknowledge our respect and admiration for the inspirational and courageous leadership exercised on the national labor scene during recent years, by our guest of honor. Proceeds of the event will be devoted entirely to worthy public causes.

As a friend of our organizations, we would like you to spend the evening with us and afford an opportunity to our over one thousand guests from labor, industry and the public, to meet you.

Would you please advise us at the earliest possible moment whether we may expect the pleasure of your company?

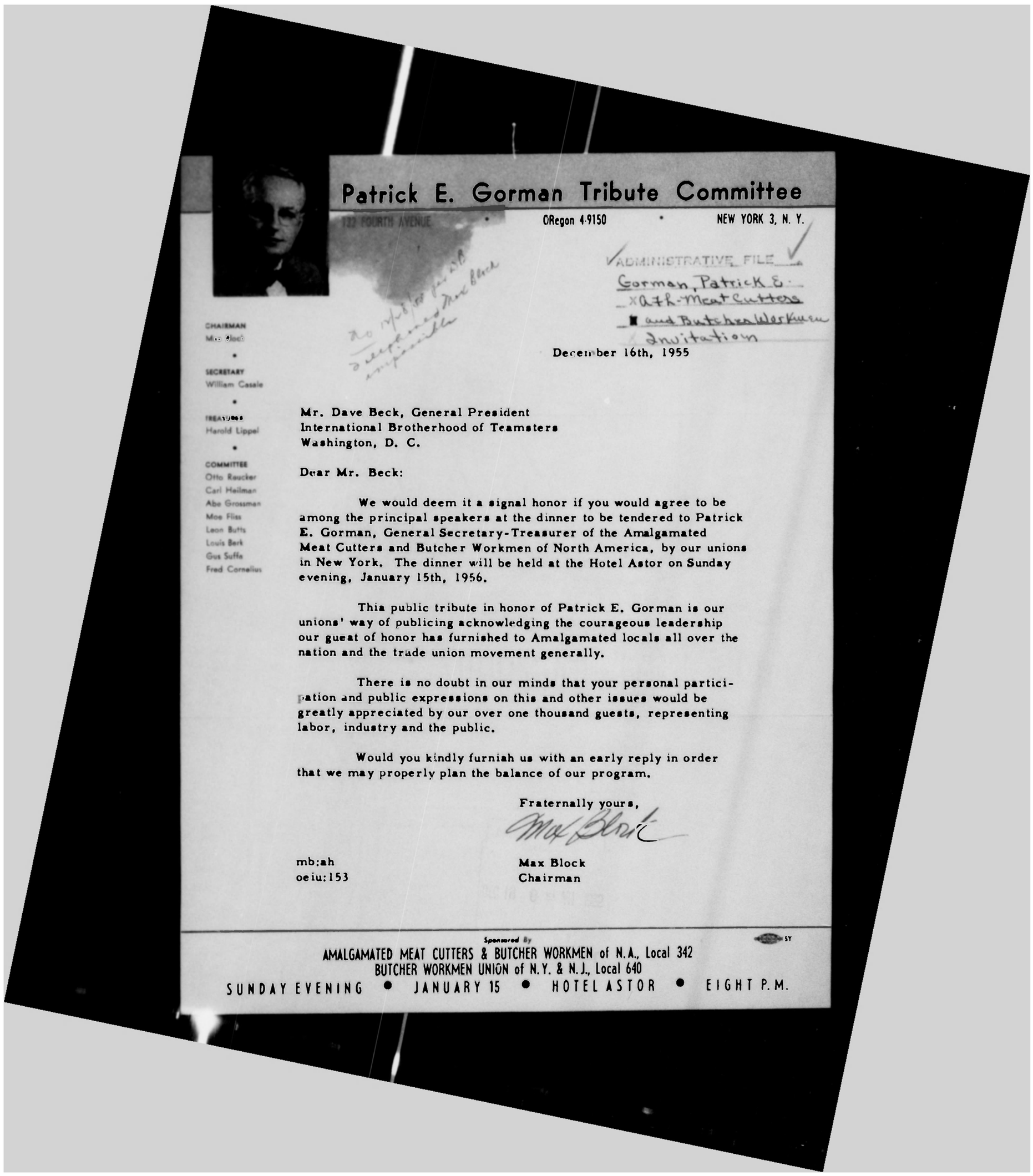
Fraternally yours,

Max Block

mb:ah
oeiu:153

Max Block
Chairman

Sponsored By
AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS & BUTCHER WORKMEN of N.A., Local 342
BUTCHER WORKMEN UNION of N.Y. & N.J., Local 640
SUNDAY EVENING • JANUARY 15 • HOTEL ASTOR • EIGHT P.M.



Patrick E. Gorman Tribute Committee

122 FOURTH AVENUE • ORegon 4-9150 • NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gorman, Patrick E.
Ath-Meat Cutters
and Butcher Workmen
Invitation

CHAIRMAN
Max Block

SECRETARY
William Casale

TREASURER
Harold Lippel

COMMITTEE
Otto Roucker
Carl Heilman
Abe Grossman
Moe Fliss
Leon Butts
Louis Berk
Gus Suffa
Fred Cornelius

December 16th, 1955

Mr. Dave Beck, General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Beck:

We would deem it a signal honor if you would agree to be among the principal speakers at the dinner to be tendered to Patrick E. Gorman, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, by our unions in New York. The dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor on Sunday evening, January 15th, 1956.

Thia public tribute in honor of Patrick E. Gorman is our unions' way of publicing acknowledging the courageous leadership our gueat of honor has furnished to Amalgamated locals all over the nation and the trade union movement generally.

There is no doubt in our minds that your personal participation and public expressions on this and other issues would be greatly appreciated by our over one thousand guests, representing labor, industry and the public.

Would you kindly furniah us with an early reply in order that we may properly plan the balance of our program.

Fraternally yours,

Max Block

mb:ah
oeiu:153

Max Block
Chairman

Sponsored By
AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS & BUTCHER WORKMEN of N.A., Local 342
BUTCHER WORKMEN UNION of N.Y. & N.J., Local 640
SUNDAY EVENING • JANUARY 15 • HOTEL ASTOR • EIGHT P.M.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gosser, Dick Dr. "
X
X

November 21, 1960

Dick Gosser Committee
Room 410
425 Winthrop Street
Toledo 12, Ohio

Gentleman:

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of our half page greetings for your forthcoming edition of the Toledo Union Journal. We are happy to participate in honoring Dick Gosser.

Fraternally yours,

James R. Hoffa
General President

JRH/yk
Enc.

. Office of the General President

To: Mr. McCarthy

From: M. J. Gibbons

11/18/60
DATE

Please prepare an half page ad - greetings signed by President Hoffa for the attached.

M. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

MJG/yk

Office of the General President

11/18/60
DATE

To: Mr. English

From: H. J. Gibbons

Please make out a check in the amount of $293.00 payment for 1/2 page greetings to be place in the souvenir edition of the Toledo Union Journal honoring Richard Gosser on the occasion of the "Dick Gosser Day" in Toledo.

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/yk

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Gotell, Joseph

X

November 7, 1962

Mr. Joseph Gotell
212 East 9th Avenue
Roselle, N. J.

Daar Mr. Gotell:

We have received your communication of October 30, 1962, with reference to your complainte against Local 284.

Unfortunately, we can be of no assistance to you in this matter inasmuch as Local 284 disaffiliated with tha International Brotherhood of Teamsters in 1957.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant
to the General President

HJG/mc

October 30, 1962

International Teamsters Union
25 Louisiana ave N.W
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I hereby present myself with these circumstances for your decision.

I was tractor trailor driver for the American Chemical Corporation of 49 Central Ave. South Kearny, N.J. for better than two years working Under Union of Local 284. located at 162 East 23rd Street New York City 10, N.Y. tel OR 4-7677. Representative Mr. Dave Consentino.

On August 13, 1962 I was injured from a 700 lb drum, while unloading in New York by hand. When I returned to the plant no one was there. So I went to my family Doctor that night.

The next morning I stated to the foreman Mr. Burke Buckley, that I had hurt myself and had gone to the family doctor the past night. He told me. "If you went to your Doctor, you can look for yourself another job" He also made it

clear to me, if I mentioned it to the Union he would deny every word he said. He therefore fired me on August 15th 1962. He told me the Union Representative Mr. Dave Consentino told him to fire me. when I talked to Mr. Consentino he said he told me. Buckley no such thing, also that he would take it before the board of Arbitration as soon as he went back to N.Y. and got his lawyers together. Since that time I have not heard nor received any Correspondence, Calls or any information Concerning this matter.

I understand from some of the other employees that Mr. Buckley (the plant foreman) Brought up other charges 2 years old, to keep him from saying I had gotten hurt. And had gone to my Doctor. Dr. William Berger
346 Roseville ave
Newark, N.J.
the Union Depu. told him the Complaints were not in order and were 2 years old. Yet the union will not bring this matter before the board of Arbitration for there decision. I am

No 3 tractor trailer driver at that plant.

the shop steward Jim Cattle told me "the letter he recieved stated other reasons for not taking it before the Board of Arbitration which were false. it can be proved by the companys dock delivery records that is the only way it can be proved.

Would you please look into this matter. if it is out of your hands. Please advise me as to who it can contact to settle it.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Joseph Stotts

13

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gotowka, Walter
X Gotowka, Stefan
X

8234 Greyfield
Dearborn 6, Michigan

June 14. 1960

Mr. James R. Hoffa
General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen, and Helpers of America
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Jim:

I am writing you on behalf of my brother, Walter Gotowka, of 8234 Greyfield, Dearborn 6, Michigan. Walter has been working as a "checker" in the warehouse at Detroit Harbor Terminals, 4461 W. Jefferson, Detroit, Michigan. The work was pleasant but only temporary.

I would appreciate it very much if you could help in getting Walter a permanent position of "checker" at some opportune time.

A few years ago, we lived at 4041 McGregor, Detroit, Michigan. During the 1950's. when your men struck at the Kroger Company, the Detroit Police, Cavalry Unit, were out to break up the strikers, who had to run for it. Most of the strikers who could not run hid in the homes on McGregor and a few hid in our house. At the time, my stepfather would not allow the police on the property, thereby protecting the strikers who were taking refuge with us.

As you were a neighbor in the same area years ago, I felt allegience toward your group and so, when State Senator James Hennan invited me to join in with a block of West Side Precinct Delegates, I did so, and fought against the Reuther Democrats who were armed with revolvers and clubs.

Since my alignment with your group in those early days, my candidacy for varied offices has always been as an independent Democrat, opposed with untamed ferocity by the Reuther group who never forgave me for taking your side in politics.

Though you may not remember me for it has been some time since James Hennan introduced me to you in the Fitzgerald law offices in the Guardian Building, I certainly would appreciate anything you could do for my brother Walter and, should I be successful in the 21st Senatorial District for the Senate office, you will find me reciprocating in like vein.

Yours truly,

Stefan Gotowka

Stefan Gotowka

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Gottfurcht, Hana
X Beichman, Arnold
X

April 15, 1955

Mr. Arnold Beichman
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Beichman:

Mrs. Bech and I thank you for the invitation to your party honoring Hana Gottfurcht. However, I will be on the west coast on April 23 and regret our inability to accept.

With sincere appreciation, I am

Cordially yours,

P. S. Perhaps I shall see you in Vienna in May.

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

President:
OMER BECU

General Secretary:
J. H. OLDENBROEK

I. C. F. T. U.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS

UNITED STATES OFFICE:
20 West 40th Street, New York 18, N. Y.
Telephone: PEnnsylvania 6-0693 - 4
Cable: Inconfed, New York

HEADQUARTERS:
24, rue du Lombard,
Brussels (Belgium)

Telegrams:
INTERCONFED, BRUSSELS

New York

April 8, 1955

I am having a reception at my home, 20 West 84th Street, for Hans Gottfurcht, Assistant General Secretary of the ICFTU, who is returning to our headquarters in Brussels after attending the conferences of the Inter-American Regional Organization, ICFTU, in San Jose, Costa Rica. I hope you can come.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 5--8 p.m.
20 WEST 84TH STREET

Arnold Saichman

R. S. V. P.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gottlieb, Edward & Assoc. Inc.
X American Fidelity &
Casualty

FROM: Edward Gottlieb & Associates Ltd.
2 West 45th Street, New York 36
MUrray Hill 7-3050

FOR: American Fidelity & Casualty Company

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AMERICAN FIDELITY & CASUALTY

OFFERS NEW PREFERRED TO COMMON HOLDERS

Richmond, Va. -- American Fidelity & Casualty Company, leading truck and bus insurer, today is offering to holders of its common stock the right to subscribe at $22.25 a share for one share of new $1.25 convertible preferred stock for each share of common held. Subscription rights will expire at 2 P.M., E.S.T., December 9, 1953 and any shares not taken by stockholders will be purchased by an underwriting group headed by Geyer & Company of New York.

Proceeds from the sale of the new convertible preferred will be used by the Company to improve the relationship of capital funds to the volume of premiums written, to finance an anticipated further growth in its business, and to enable the Company and its insurance subsidiary to retain a large volume of their premium writings for their own account.

The new stock will be convertible into common on a share for share basis. It will be redeemable after October 10, 1956 at $23.25 on or before October 10, 1959; at $22.75 thereafter and on or before October 10, 1962; and at $22.25 at any time thereafter; plus, in each case, accrued dividends to the date of redemption.

(more)

The new convertible shares are exempt from existing Pennsylvania Property Taxes for country purposes, for school and city purposes in Pittsburgh and for school purposes in Philadelphia, so long as the Company remains liable for the Pennsylvania gross premium tax.

Following the sale, the Company's outstanding capitalization will comprise 150,000 shares of the new $1.25 convertible preferred; 75,000 shares of $1.20 Convertible Junior preferred stock (non-cumulative) which resulted from the reclassification on a one-for-four basis of previously outstanding preferred stocks and 180,000 shares of common. The Company has no funded debt.

American Fidelity & Casualty was founded by Samuel A. Markel, its present chairman, and was chartered as a Virginia corporation on January 18, 1926. Since its organization it has specialized in the underwriting of bodily injury and property damage insurance on buses and on motor trucks engaged in long-haul transportation. As of June 30, 1953, the company insured over 4,000 risks consisting of more than 56,700 trucks and buses. The Company writes business in all 48 states.

All commercial vehicles insured by A.F. & C. come under the continuous safety engineering supervision of Markel Service, Inc., which also acts as underwriter and claims adjuster for the insurance company. The Markel Service accident prevention facilities provide for regular inspection of equipment and continuous check on driving performances of bus and truck drivers through the use of a fleet of road patrol cars, half of which are equipped with special 35mm cameras which record a series of photographs of an insured vehicle being trailed.

(more)

Associated with Geyer & Company in the underwriting group are

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Estabrook & Co.

McDonald & Company

Mason-Hagan, Inc.

Scott, Horner & Mason, Inc.

Van Alstyne, Noel & Co.

Walston & Co.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gottlieb, Edward

HILLSIDE HIGH SCHOOL
1085 LIBERTY AVENUE
HILLSIDE, NEW JERSEY

BUSINESS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
EDWARD GOTTLIEB CHAIRMAN

June 13, 1960

Mr. H. J. Gibbons
Teamsters Union
25 Louisiana Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I thank you for your kind letter of June 7th. I feel sure that you will be able to honor my request for summer employment.

There was one pertinent matter that I did not mention in my first letter to Mr. Hoffa. Naturally I want to work this summer because of financial need. However, as an educator, I also feel that I could do a great deal for my students, in the way of good public relations for your union, if I actually worked within your organization and could see for myself how things operated. I am always inclined to discount newspaper accounts and stories which at times are most "unusual."

The school year closes on June 22nd. Any time after that I am ready to begin work. Thank you.

Cordially,
Edward Gottlieb

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Gottlieb, Edward

June 7, 1960

Mr. Edward Gottlieb
Hillside High School
1085 Liberty Avenue
Hillside, New Jessey

Dear Mr. Gottlieb:

I have your letter of June 6th and I shall canvas our people to see if we can put you to work during the summer.

Offhand, I canaot think of an employment situation such as you mentioned.

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons,
Executive Assistant to the
General President

HJG/jo

HILLSIDE HIGH SCHOOL
1085 LIBERTY AVENUE
HILLSIDE, NEW JERSEY

BUSINESS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
EDWARD GOTTLIEB CHAIRMAN

June 6, 1960

Honorable James P. Hoffa, President
Teamsters Union
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

My letter is in reference to summer employment. It would seem possible that my background and qualifications could be put to use in one of the many areas in your organization.

I have contacted numerous firms in industry and they all say the same thing, "You're a swell person, but we can't use you for just a ten week period." Do you feel the same way? Certainly a school teacher should have the opportunity to earn a livelihood, even in the summer time.

Attached is a resume for your convenience and evaluation.

May I hear from you?

Very truly yours,
Edward Gottlieb

RESUME OF: EDWARD GOTTLIEB

PERSONAL DATA:

Address:	1531 Compton Terrace, Hillside, New Jersey
Telephone:	WAverly 6-0447
Birth:	June 24, 1911 -- Newark, New Jersey
Height:	6' 1" -- Weight 190 lbs.
Marital Status:	Married (2 children)

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING:

Stevens School - Academic Diploma
Lafayette College - B.S. - Economics - 1932
New York University - Graduate Study - Economics - 1934
Rutgers University - Graduate Study - Education - 1937--1943
New York University - M.S. - Retailing - 1953
Seton Hall University) 1953-1955 - 33 points of pre doctorate credit
New York University) in Guidance, Supervision and Administration.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Hillside High School: 1937 to present
Chairman, Business Education Department 1959-60
Guidance Counselor - 1954 to present
Teacher, Salesmanship, Retailing, Bookkeeping, Business Law, Economics and Consumer Education - 1937 - 1954
Essex Junior College: 1935-36
Instructor, Economics, Credit and Collections, Accounting.
Monmouth Junior College: 1933-35
Instructor, Economics, Economic History, Rise of Western Civilization.

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE: PART TIME - SUMMER TIME CAPACITY

Seaboard Ice and Coal Co.	1935	Accountant - Dispatcher
Board of Education	1939-42	Playground Director
Titeflex Metal Hose Co.	1942-44	Shop Steward
Western Electric Co.	1944-45	Accountant
Hillside Men's Shop	1945-56	Owner
Union News Co.	1959-60	Supervisor, Vending Stands

CIVIC - EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Past President - Hillside Teachers Association
Past President - Hillside Schoolmen's Club
Past President - B'nai B'rith - Hillside Lodge #1514
Member - New Jersey Education Association, National Education Association - New Jersey Association of Deans and Counselors.

REFERENCES:

Dr. Wayne T. Branom - Superintendent of Schools
195 Virginia Street, Hillside, New Jersey
Mr. Ruhl L. Custer - Principal, Hillside High School
1085 Liberty Avenue, Hillside, New Jersey
Mr. James A. Oneil - President, Hillside National Bank
1320 North Broad Street, Hillside, New Jersey

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Goucher College
X Corrin Brownless S.

GOUCHER COLLEGE

TOWSON, BALTIMORE 4, MARYLAND

Field Politics Center

31 January 1961.

Mr. James R. Hoffa
General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

I want to thank you personally for giving so much of your time to me and my students at Goucher College when we visited the Teamsters Union last Wednesday. I realize these are very trying times for you and that your time is in great demand and we really appreciate your taking a full hour and twenty minutes to talk to us. Your talk reaped real benefits for the Teamsters Union in terms of modified attitude on the part of my students. We all entered your conference room with preconceptions about you and the Teamsters, derived primarily from Senator McClellan's hearings. Your talk did much to make the girls realise that there are two sides to every controversy and that the Teamsters have many arguments and good points in their favor which the press in this country is leaving out. From what the students told me, there were many heated discussions in the dormitory Wednesday night between those girls who went on the field trip and their fellow students. I also received the impression that, since your remarks were so interesting and so well taken, they reached a bit farther than just the fourteen girls to whom you spoke directly.

We discussed your talk for a full class hour on Thursday following the trip. The girls seemed particularly impressed with your views on foreign policy and the genuine concern you expressed both for the depressed working groups in foreign nations and the threat of Communism spreading among these working groups.

This is the eighth field trip I have conducted since coming to Goucher, and I would like you to know that my afternoon at the Teamsters Union was the most interesting and the most rewarding field trip session I have ever attended. Please also extend my thanks to your Administrative Assistant, Mr. Joe Konowe, for setting up the conference and seeing so well to our comfort.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Loevy

Robert D. Loevy

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goucher College
X
X

GOUCHER COLLEGE

TOWSON, ~~BALTIMORE 4~~, MARYLAND

Field Politics Center

28 Dacamber 1960.

Mr. H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assistant to the General Presidant
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

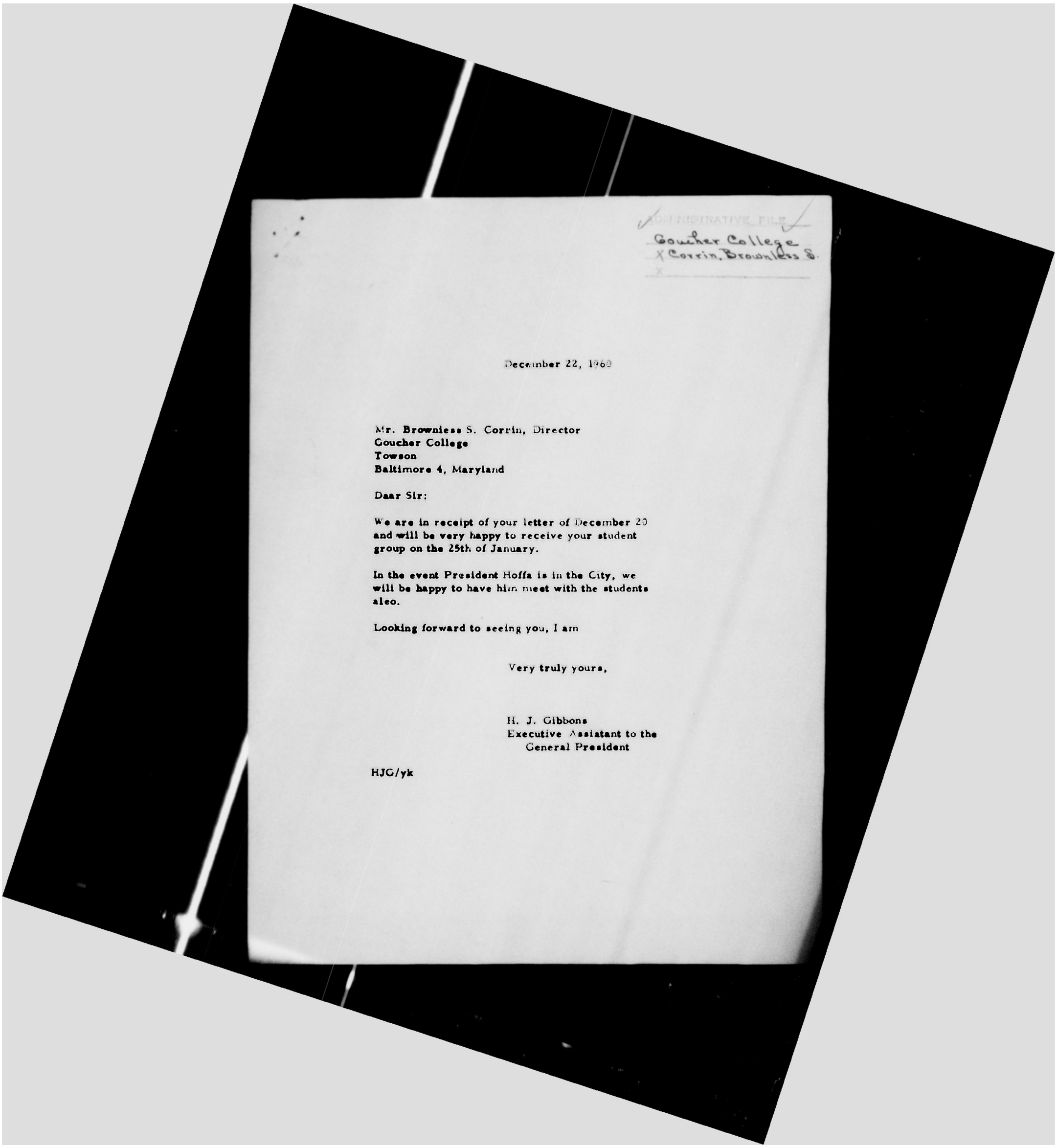
We are delighted that a meeting is possible for our students with representatives from tha Teamsters Union from 1:30 until 3 P.M. on Wednesday, 25 January 1961.

Thanks so very much for making the arrangements and I am certain that students will be most interested in meeting with Presidant Hoffa should he be in Washington at that time.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Brownlee Sands Corrin
Director



ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goucher College
X Corrin, Brownlees S.
X

December 22, 1960

Mr. Brownlees S. Corrin, Director
Goucher College
Towson
Baltimore 4, Maryland

Daar Sir:

We are in receipt of your letter of December 20 and will be very happy to receive your student group on the 25th of January.

In the event President Hoffa is in the City, we will be happy to have him meet with the students also.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gibbons
Executive Assiatant to the
General President

HJG/yk

GOUCHER COLLEGE

TOWSON, BALTIMORE 4, MARYLAND

Field Politics Center

20 December 1960.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Gentlemen:

On Wednesday, 25 January 1961, selected students in American Government courses in Political Science at Goucher College will be taking a field trip to Washington. In the morning, it is planned that these students will be briefed by representatives from the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the afternoon (from 1:30 until 3:00), we would like very much to arrange a briefing session and question period with representatives from the Teamsters' Union.

These sessions are a regular part of the Center program at Goucher and are based on the philosophy that students must have a balance between classroom theory and field experience. The proposed group will include 24 students (all women) and Mr. Robert D. Loevy as the faculty representative from the Department of Political Science.

If the meeting proposed above is acceptable, we would be most interested in a briefing which would acquaint these students with the ways and means utilized by the Teamsters' organization to inform and educate their general membership on Union functions and Union policies, as well as the ways and means used to convey the interests of the Teamsters to Congress and the national Executive. If possible, some evaluation might be made of the effects of Teamster actions in behalf of their own interests, upon national legislation or administration of particular laws.

With this trip in mind, if you have any particular materials which could be used for display purposes and/or for prior distribution to students in a pre-briefing session, we would be most happy to receive them at least one week in advance of the scheduled meeting date.

As is customary, I wish to state that from our point of view, all such briefing sessions are informal and off the record. And I do hope that the students will have the opportunity to ask questions of Teamster representatives during the course of the meeting.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Brownlee Sands Corrin

Brownlee Sands Corrin
Director

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goucher College
Corrin, Brownlee Sands

GOUCHER COLLEGE

TOWSON, BALTIMORE 4, MARYLAND

Department of Political Science

8 May 1956.

Mr. Abraham Weiss
Economist
International Brotherhood of Teamsters,
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weiss:

It was a distinct pleasure for our students and me to talk to you on Wednesday, May 2, and to see your impressive new headquarters building.

Please accept the grateful thanks of the Field Politics Center for the excellent briefing on aims and activities of the Brotherhood of Teamsters. It was a rewarding experience for all of us.

Please convey our thanks to Mrs. Ferrell of the national headquarters staff, and our very best wishes to your organization.

Sincerely yours,

Dwynal B. Pettengill

Dwynal B. Pettengill
Associate Director
Field Politics Center

GOUCHER COLLEGE

TOWSON, BALTIMORE 4, MARYLAND

Department of Political Science

files

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Goucher College
X Corrin Brownlee Sands

26 March ~~6~~ 1956.

Mr. Abraham Weiss
Economist
International Brotherhood of
Teamsters, Chauffeurs
Warehousemen & Helpers of America
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weiss:

We are most grateful that representatives from the Teamsters Union have agreed to meet with our students on 2 May 1956, and I want to express my appreciation as well for the materials which you have forwarded for distribution here.

We are looking forward to meeting you between 10:15 and 10:30 A.M. on the above date.

Sincerely yours,

Brownlee Sands Corrin
Director
Field Politics Center

AlW:el

GOUCHER COLLEGE Al Weiss

TOWSON, BALTIMORE 4, MARYLAND

Department of Political Science

7 March 1956.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

On Wednesday, 2 May 1956, students in Political Science at Goucher College will be taking a field trip to Washington, D. C. In the afternoon, it is planned that these students will be briefed by representatives from the U. S. Cuban Sugar Council. In the morning, we would like to arrange a briefing session and question period with representatives from the Teamsters' Union.

To give you some background on this proposal, may I say that the Field Politics Center at Goucher, as one part of its program, plans Wednesday field trips throughout each academic year which provide personal contact with representatives and institutions in government. These trips serve several purposes. They enable the student to balance classroom and theoretical experience with practice. They stimulate interest and concern for government in the United States. And they encourage, we feel, both effectiveness and responsibility as a citizen. In the past, we have had briefing sessions with the White House Staff, the Internal Security Division and F.B.I. under the Department of Justice, Department of State, A.F.of L., C.I.O., United Mine Workers, Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Manufacturers, and the Democratic and Republican National Headquarters (partial list only).

If, in principle, such a meeting is acceptable, we could meet between 10:15 and 10:30 A.M. until noon. If it is possible, we would like to be briefed on the functions of the Teamsters' Union, as well as methods and programs for educating the membership, other unions, the public, Congress, the political parties and the Executive regarding Teamster interests. I realize, of course, that any thorough examination of these subjects would require considerably more time than one and a half hours. However, within this framework, there is sufficient room I think to touch high spots to which you would want to give particular emphasis, as well as a broad question area for our students in Political Science.

Prior to each field trip, we endeavor to brief each student as to the functions and operations of the particular organization. With this in mind, if there are any particular materials available for distribution from the Teamsters Union which would assist in such a briefing, we would find them most welcome - as well as any materials which could be utilized for display purposes for one week prior to the trip.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters 7 March 1956.

I estimate that there will be a maximum of thirty students (all women) and one of three members of the faculty - the Department Chairman, Mr. Winslow; my associate, Mr. Pettengill; or myself (male).

As is customary, I wish to state that from our point of view, all such briefing sessions are "off-the-record".

I do hope that this request meets with your approval. There is a real need for students to have the opportunity to meet, hear from, and understand the important role and function of the union movement in our society.

Sincerely yours,

Brownlee Sands Corrin
Director
Field Politics Center

UNIV. OF MICHIGAN

Jaycees

UNITED STATES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

AFFILIATED WITH JUNIOR CHAMBER INTERNATIONAL

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • BOULDER PARK • BOX 7 • TULSA 2, OKLA. • LUTHER 4-2481

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Government Affairs

Seminar

X Weberry, Jim

U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce

February 28, 1963

Mr. Jasse M. Hoffa, President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoffa:

The delegates and participants in the second annual Governmental Affairs seminar have asked me to express our gratitude to you for taking the time from your busy schedule to make our seminar a success.

Thank you very much for your generous contribution to our progress.

Sincerely,

Jim Weaberry

Jim Weaberry, Chairman
National Committee on
Governmental Affairs

Enclosure

A RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Second Annual Governmental Affairs Seminar of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce was held in Washington, D. C. during the week of February 3, 1963; and

WHEREAS this event was an outstanding success and a great contribution to the knowledge of the delegates and observers from throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS the speakers, including Members of Congress and other great National Leaders took freely of their time to present their views, programs and opinions at the seminar; and

WHEREAS the Capitol Hill Jaycees as seminar hosts performed an outstanding and valuable service in developing, planning and arranging the seminar;

NOW BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the warmest and deepest thanks and gratitude be expressed by the seminar participants to each of the above and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to them.

Adopted this 8th day of February, 1963

Jim Tenberry, Chairman

Charles Sample, Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Government Insurance
X Legislation - S 3477
X

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3477

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 19, 1956

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To provide for the procurement by the Government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death, or for property damage, arising from the operation of motor vehicles in the performance of official Government duties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subject to section 3 of this Act, and except as provided in section 2 of this Act, the Postmaster General, with respect to personnel of the Post Office Department and the postal field service, and the Administrator of General Services, with respect to personnel of the other departments and independent establishments in the executive branch of the

Federal Government, shall procure, under regulations which shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, policies of liability insurance covering civilian officers and employees in or under the executive branch of the Federal Government for liabilities imposed by law for damages, because of bodily injury or death or because of damage to property, of any person or persons caused by accident and arising out of the operation, use, maintenance, or ownership of any automobile, motortruck, motorcycle, motor scooter, or other motor vehicle, or any bicycle, in the performance by any such civilian officer or employee of his official duties for the Federal Government. The amount of liability insurance procured pursuant to this section for any such officer or employee under any such policy of insurance shall not exceed (1) the sum of $10,000 for death or injury of one person in one accident, (2) the sum of $20,000 for death or injury to more than one person in one accident, (3) the sum of $5,000 for property damage in one accident, except that the appropriate official designated in this section may procure such liability insurance for any such officer or employee in greater amounts, but not in an aggregate amount in excess of $100,000 for personal injury or death of any person or persons and property damage in one accident, upon his determination and certification, together with a written explanation of the reasons, that the procurement of liability

Federal Government, shall procure, under regulations which shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, policies of liability insurance covering civilian officers and employees in or under the executive branch of the Federal Government for liabilities imposed by law for damages, because of bodily injury or death or because of damage to property, of any person or persons caused by accident and arising out of the operation, use, maintenance, or ownership of any automobile, motortruck, motorcycle, motor scooter, or other motor vehicle, or any bicycle, in the performance by any such civilian officer or employee of his official duties for the Federal Government. The amount of liability insurance procured pursuant to this section for any such officer or employee under any such policy of insurance shall not exceed (1) the sum of $10,000 for death or injury of one person in one accident, (2) the sum of $20,000 for death or injury to more than one person in one accident, (3) the sum of $5,000 for property damage in one accident, except that the appropriate official designated in this section may procure such liability insurance for any such officer or employee in greater amounts, but not in an aggregate amount in excess of $100,000 for personal injury or death of any person or persons and property damage in one accident, upon his determination and certification, together with a written explanation of the reasons, that the procurement of liability

insurance in such greater amount or amounts is necessary for the protection of such officer or employee and is consistent with the interest of the Government. Such insurance shall be of the most economical type available for the number and types of personnel to be insured and shall be purchased from one or more insurance companies licensed to operate in the States, Territories, or possessions of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, where such motor vehicles or bicycles are operated. The premium on any such policy of insurance may cover a period not exceeding three years and shall be paid from any funds available for the payment by the Post Office Department or the General Services Administration, as the case may be, as administrative expenses at the time such premium is payable.

SEC. 2. Whenever it is the opinion of the appropriate official designated in the first section of this Act that (1) the cost to the Government will be less than the cost of procuring liability insurance under such first section for any officer or employee, or group of officers or employees, or both, for whom he is required under such first section to procure such liability insurance and (2) indemnification by the Government for personal injury or death of any person or for property damage, in lieu of the procurement of such liability insurance under such first section, is in the interest of the Government, he may exclude such officer or employee, or

group of officers or employees, or both, from the requirements of such first section, and shall, with respect to any such officer or employee, or group of officers or employees, or both, so excluded, provide by regulation or order for such indemnification and make payment or reimbursement for any personal injury, death, or property damage for which liability insurance is authorized to be procured under such first section—

(A) to any person, or his legal representative, in whose favor a judgment has been rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction and remains unsatisfied, against any officer or employee subject to this Act, for personal injury, death, or property damage for which liability insurance is authorized to be procured under the first section of this Act;

(B) to any officer or employee subject to this Act against whom judgment has been rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction for personal injury, death, or property damage for which liability insurance is authorized to be procured under the first section of this Act, and who has made payment in satisfaction of such judgment; or

(C) in settlement of any claim or demand, not reduced to judgment, on account of any personal injury, death, or property damage for which liability in-

surance is authorized to be procured under the first section of this Act;

conditioned upon execution by the person, or his legal representative, to whom any such payment or reimbursement is made of a full and complete satisfaction of judgment or release of the Federal Government of any and all liability on account of any such personal injury, death, or property damage, in accordance with regulations which shall be prescribed by the appropriate official designated in the first section of this Act.

SEC. 3. The appropriate official designated in the first section of this Act may in his discretion defend any action brought in any court against any officer or employee subject to this Act for personal injury, death, or property damage for which liability insurance is authorized to be procured under the first section of this Act. All costs of defending any such civil action shall be borne by the United States. Such designated official may, in his discretion, authorize any such officer or employee to defend any such civil action and in case of any such authorization, shall pay to or reimburse such officer or employee so authorized the costs incurred by such officer or employee in defending such civil action.

SEC. 4. If, in the opinion of the Postmaster General or the Administrator of General Services, as the case may

be, the initial or renewal premium cost for any policy of insurance procured under the first section of this Act will exceed the rate of $300 per annum, the procurement shall be made only after advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals for the furnishing of such policy of insurance, and each award shall be made to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming to the invitation for bids, will be most advantageous to the Government, price and other factors considered, except that any and all bids may be rejected when the appropriate official designated in the first section of this Act determines that it is in the public interest.

SEC. 5. The Postmaster General and the Administrator of General Services shall transmit to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the Senate and the House of Representatives, on or before January 15 of each calendar year beginning after the effective date of this Act, comprehensive reports, as of the last day of the preceding calendar year, of their operations under this Act during such preceding calendar year in their respective jurisdictions including, among other matters, information, in summary and in detail, setting forth—

(1) with respect to the first section and section 4 of this Act—

(A) the number of officers and employees cov-

ered by any policy or policies of insurance procured under this Act,

(B) the number and types of policies of insurance procured under this Act,

(C) the average amounts of insurance provided each civilian officer and employee under this Act for (i) personal injury or death to one person in one accident, (ii) personal injury or death to more than one person in one accident, and (iii) property damage,

(D) the total amount of insurance coverage procured under this Act,

(E) the total amount of the premiums paid for insurance procured under this Act, and

(F) such other information as may be necessary to enable the Committees to review operations under the first section and section 4 of this Act: and

(2) with respect to sections 2 and 3 of this Act—

(A) the number of officers and employees excluded from the requirements of the first section of this Act,

(B) a statement of the factors forming the basis for exclusions from the requirements of such first section,

(C) the number and amounts of payments or reimbursements made under paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 2 of this Act.

(D) the estimated savings to the Government resulting from such payments or reimbursements in lieu of the procurement of policies of insurance under the first section of this Act,

(E) a statement relating to the defense, by an appropriate official designated in the first section of this Act or by officers or employees upon his authorization, under section 3 of this Act of actions brought against any such officers or employees, together with a statement of the costs incurred, and

(F) such other information as may be necessary to enable the Committees to review operations under sections 2 and 3 of this Act.

SEC. 6. This Act shall not apply to noncitizens, officers and employees of the United States whose permanent stations of duty are located outside the continental United States, its Territories and possessions, or to commissioned officers or enlisted personnel on active duty in or with the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, of the United States.

SEC. 7. Any funds available to the Post Office Department or the General Services Administration, as the case

may be, for the payment of administrative expenses shall be available for expenditures to carry out the purposes of sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this Act.

SEC. 8. The term "person" as used in this Act shall be deemed to include firm, corporation, company, partnership, or association.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 1957.

84TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3477

A BILL

To provide for the procurement by the Government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death, or for property damage, arising from the operation of motor vehicles in the performance of official Government duties, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina

MARCH 19, 1956

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

Governors Reception
Invitation

X

January 11, 1957

Mrs. William Hooper Dayton, Secretary
Liberty Loan Building
14th and D Streets, Southwest
Washington 25, D. C.

My Dear Mrs. Dayton:

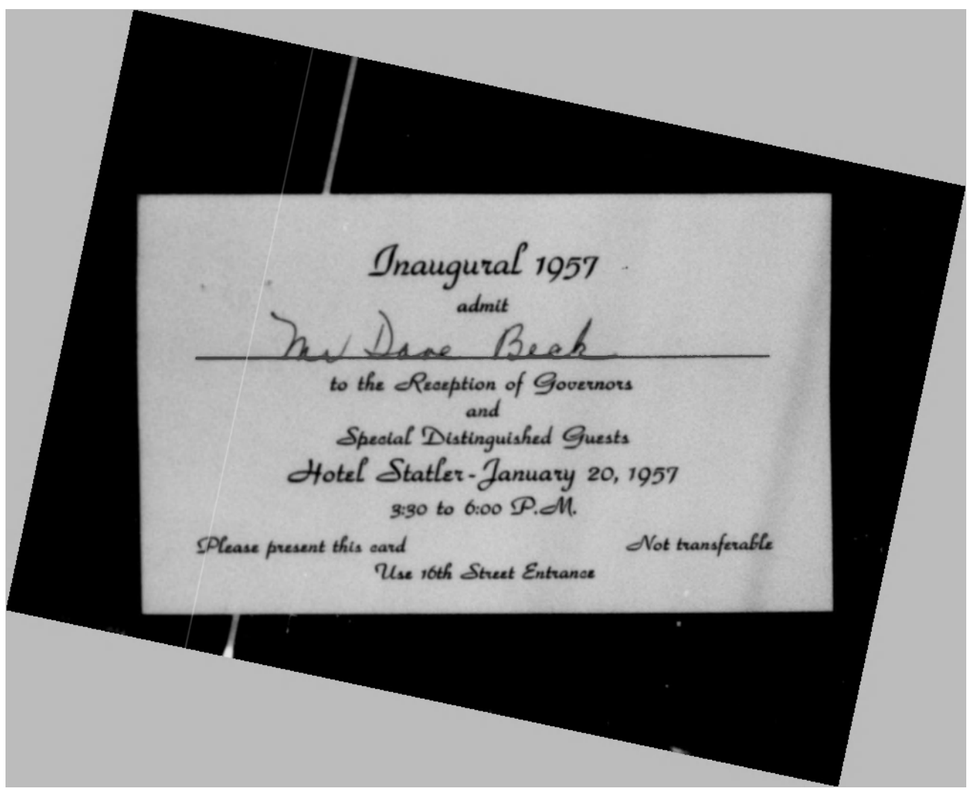
Mr. Beck is presently attending a series of meetings in Europe. His itinerary indicates that he will not be able to attend the reception on January 20 for the Governors.

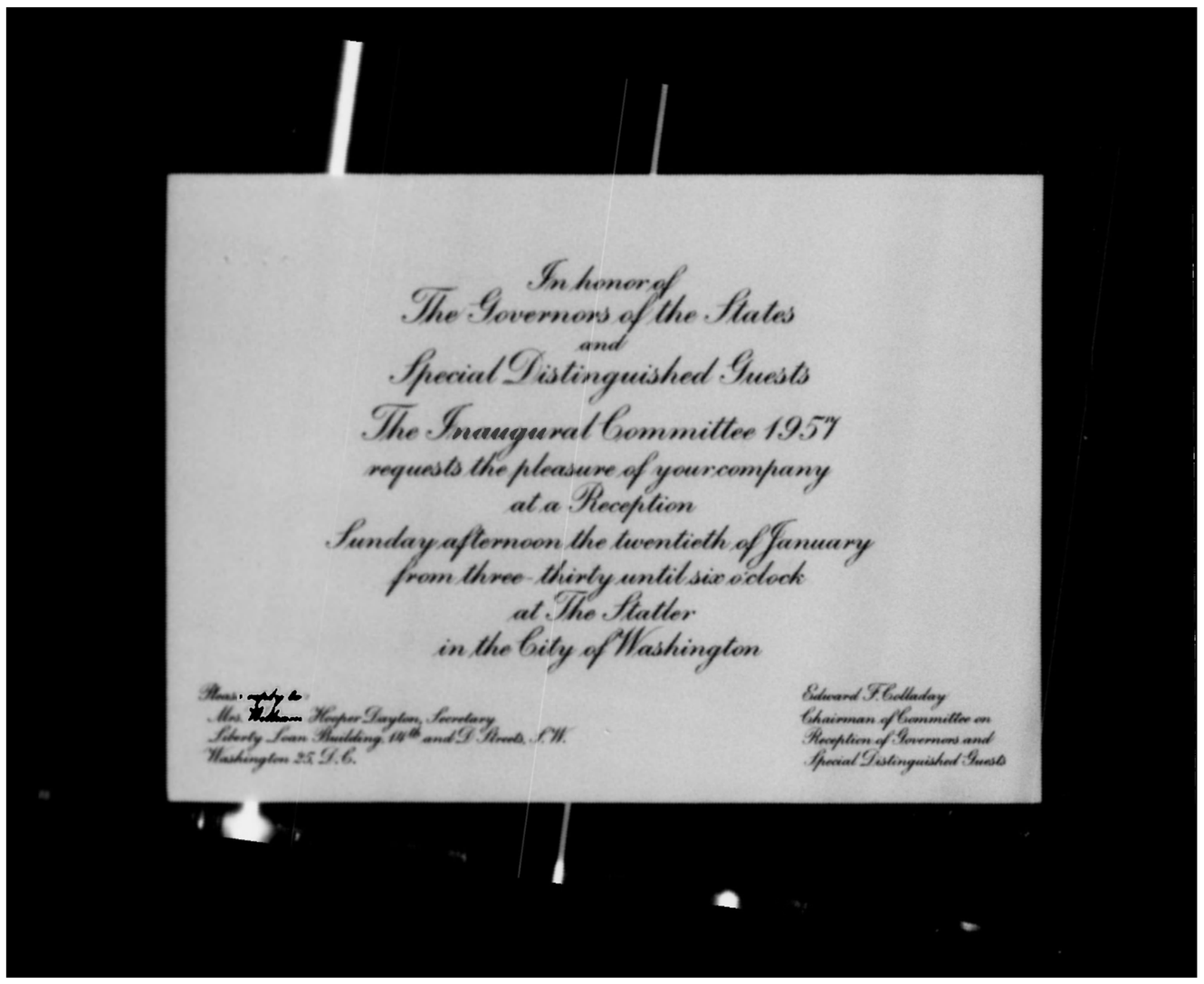
Yours very truly,

Secretary to Mr. Beck.

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

P-2080


Inaugural 1957
admit
Mr Dave Beck
to the Reception of Governors
and
Special Distinguished Guests
Hotel Statler - January 20, 1957
3:30 to 6:00 P.M.
Please present this card
Not transferable
Use 16th Street Entrance



In honor of
The Governors of the States
and
Special Distinguished Guests
The Inaugural Committee 1957
requests the pleasure of your company
at a Reception
Sunday afternoon the twentieth of January
from three-thirty until six o'clock
at The Statler
in the City of Washington

Please [illegible]
Mrs. William Hooper Dayton, Secretary
Liberty Loan Building, 14th and D Streets, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Edward F. Colladay
Chairman of Committee on
Reception of Governors and
Special Distinguished Guests